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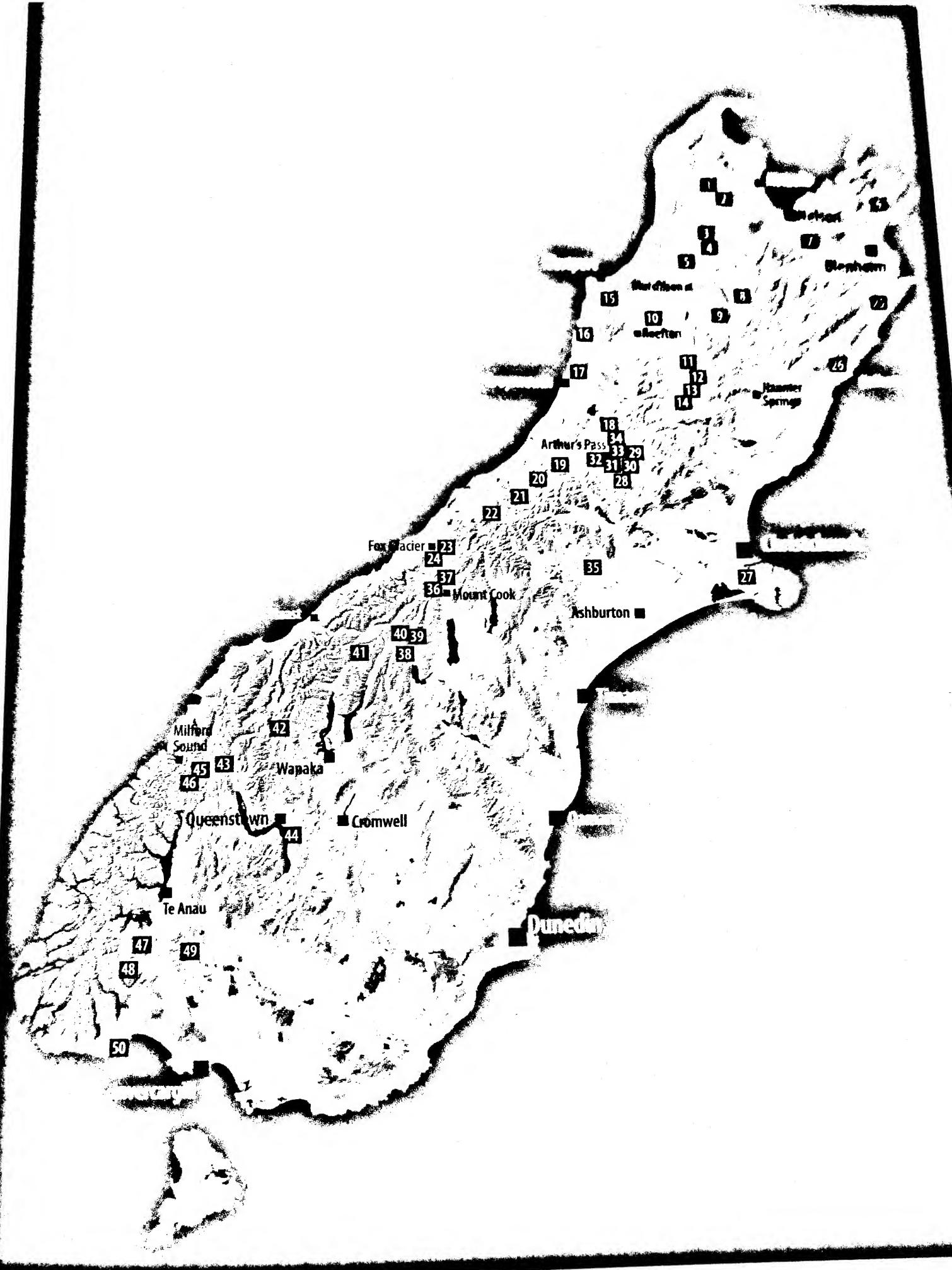
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*It is almost five years since *South Island Weekend Tramps* was first published, and it is now considered to be a popular guide for people looking for new and varied places to go tramping. It has been a busy time since then. Two subsequent editions included minor updates where necessary, and although the majority of the text and route descriptions have stood the test of time, it was felt that a major revision was due.*

The back country of New Zealand is in a continual state of change, and keeping this book up to date requires constant vigilance. Some tracks have become overgrown and are no longer being maintained, while others have become easier after a major rain. Old bridges have been removed in some places and new ones built elsewhere. Since the first edition came out, DOC has built nine new huts and bivvies that are covered by the tramps in this book.

After some deliberation I removed only three tramps from the first edition: the track to Mt Mueller in the Lewis Pass is no longer being maintained, and Mt Stokes along with Ben Lomond are purely day walks and adequately covered in other guide books (see references). A further six new routes have been added to bring the total number of tramps to 50, although it was hard to stop at this figure, because as I wandered the back country, the range of suitable tramps seemed almost limitless.

I researched Te Wai Pounamu for the perfect balance of trips to excite every aspiration and ability. I looked for a blend of popular trips that everyone would expect to be included in such a guidebook, along with some more obscure yet equally rewarding places to stimulate and encourage forays into these less well-known areas.

When I initially began the project it became apparent that my knowledge of the many wonderful regions of the South Island was in need of improvement. Since my background is that of a mountaineer rather than a trumper, I had, prior to beginning the book, only walked 15 of the 50 or so tramps short-listed for inclusion.

In the intervening seven years I have been spending more time below the snowline than above it, which has opened my eyes to the fabulous wealth of natural environments we are lucky enough to have below the glaciers and peaks of the South Island, many within relatively easy reach of our main centres of population.

The 'weekend' concept has been stretched to three days (i.e. a holiday weekend!) for a number of these tramps, although in many cases those with limited time at their disposal can still complete them in the allotted weekend. The Queen Charlotte Walkway is the only longer trip, and was included because of the ease with which sections can be walked, or cycled over an average weekend.

This new edition has a higher concentration of tramps around the Arthur's and Lewis passes. This reflects the high population density around Christchurch, as well as the ever-increasing costs incurred in getting to more distant parts of the South Island. Many trips are still in remoter regions of the island, and will require a long drive from

the main centres of population. Remember that people from Te Anau and Hokitika can also be limited to weekend trips away.

I have tried to balance the range of landscapes found in the South Island, with most of the trips being in either national parks or forest parks and varying from dense rainforest to sweeping tussock tops and permanently snow-covered passes to minor summits; often encountering all the above in a single tramp.

From the distinctive marble mountains of Kahurangi National Park in the north and the rough, ice-hewn granite peaks of Fiordland, to the intimate forested gorges of the Paparoas and the alpine flower-strewn uplands with views to the highest peaks, there is something for everyone who is prepared to make the effort and head to the hills.

Happy and Safe Tramping!

LENGTH AND DIFFICULTY

Each tramp is classified according to difficulty, which readers should note depends very much on the individual as well as conditions on the day. Wet weather could very well turn a medium river trip into a hard, or even impossible one, while winter snow may transform a medium or hard tops trip into one that requires mountaineering skills. When selecting a tramp it is important to take the abilities of all party members into consideration.

Each walk is classified into 'easy', 'moderate', or 'hard' with a few gradings such as 'rock scrambling', 'route finding skills', or 'easy mountaineering' to cover specific difficulties. On an 'easy' walk you can expect gentle terrain, well-marked tracks, few if any river crossings and walking times of usually three to four, (but occasionally more) hours per day. Expect a cosy hut at the end of the first day on two-day 'easy' trips, enabling packs to be kept lighter. On a 'moderate' trip you may have river crossings, and there could be steep sections of track on slippery rocks, mud and tree roots, as well as travel on unmarked, open tops. Some days can be quite long at this grade; on occasions expect eight hours tramping or more, depending on how you have planned the trip. A 'hard' tramp may involve even longer days, but more usually this grade reflects the rugged nature of the terrain, with route finding difficulties and long stretches of unmarked travel above the bushline or short sections across snowfields.

The main difference with the choice of trips in this volume compared with those in the North Island book is the inclusion of several above-snowline excursions. Of the 50 tramps described, eight require the competent use of ice axes and crampons in order to travel safely over permanent snowfields or minor glaciers that will be encountered at the higher elevations. Having the skills to travel safely across such terrain opens up a wealth of possibilities for the South Island trumper, as there are innumerable side trips to snow-covered peaks. In addition, early season trips can be undertaken safely as winter snow often lingers on shadier slopes until after Christmas.

There are a number of short courses run by experienced instructors that teach these vital skills; in my opinion, this would be money well spent.

The majority of the trips chosen for this book are, however, of moderate difficulty,

with a smaller percentage at both ends of the scale from easy to hard trips. There is therefore something for everyone, with the chance to extend yourself as your experience develops.

KEEPING INFORMATION UP TO DATE

Although every effort has been made to keep the information in this guide both correct and up to date, please remember that nothing stays the same in the outdoors. Landslides, floods or even earthquakes can damage or destroy facilities such as tracks and bridges, while a carelessly abandoned fireplace can quickly reduce a back-country hut to ashes, as occurred to Hawdon Hut in June 2005. The winter of 2008 produced some exceptional snowfalls in many places, so be prepared for extensive tree fall on some tracks.

In addition, the condition of less-frequently visited tracks may deteriorate if under-used, which is one reason I have included a few out-of-the-way places in order to encourage their continuing maintenance or even an eventual improvement of facilities. It is always a good idea to call in at the local Department of Conservation offices for the latest updates; phone numbers are included with every tramp. Useful websites on the current state of affairs in the back country are included in the references.

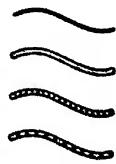
MAPS

The original maps in the book have been replaced in this edition by digital images created by Roger Smith of Wellington-based Geographx. (See book references). These give an excellent overview of the terrain to be encountered during the tramp in a way that no photograph could portray. Drawn over these 3D maps are the relevant tracks, huts, bridges and major features referred to in the route descriptions. The maps in this book are not designed, however, to be used for navigation in the outdoors.

For all the tramps the correct NZMS260 series 1:50,000 maps should be used, not only for reasons of safety but also for the pleasure of being able to correctly identify prominent features along the way. With regard to this, it is worth noting that the inclusion of neighbouring maps to the one specific for the tramp may prove a bonus. While enjoying a particularly spectacular evening on Mt Adams I was unable to fathom out the myriad peaks that lay 'off the edge' of my particular map.

Note that from September 2009 the existing 1:50,000 scale NZMS260 series will be replaced by the Topo50 map series. While the geographic features portrayed on the Topo50 maps will be the same as those on the current series, the coordinates of these

MAP LEGEND



Road/Vehicle Access
Track
Route
Alternate Track/Route

- Homestead/Place
- Hut/Lodge
- Shelter
- Campsite
- Hot Spring

features will change. Each individual map will cover a different area to the existing ones due to the change to an A1 portrait format. For this edition I have stuck to the status quo, as most trampers will continue to use the current maps for some time.

Finally, note that true left and true right refers to the left or right bank respectively when going with the flow of the river, creek or glacier.

HUTS AND HUT FEES

New Zealand's hut network includes over 1000 back-country huts, a service second to none anywhere in the world. The huts do, however, require money for ongoing maintenance and periodic replacement, and it is vitally important that all hut users help out by paying for their overnight stays. The DOC Annual Hut Pass covers all of the huts referred to in this book, with the exception of Mueller Hut at Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park, those on the Mt Somers Walkway, and NZ Alpine Club huts. The pass is exceptionally good value for regular hut users, the initial cost being recovered after only six or seven hut bednights. By purchasing one of these at the start of the season, all further payments can be forgotten for 12 months. Note that the pass is not valid for Category 1 or Great Walk huts.

Facilities in the back-country huts vary from place to place and hut to hut. Specific hut details have been included as they appear in the text, but remember changes do happen. It is always a good idea to keep a finger on the back country's pulse by reading such publications as *Wilderness* magazine and the *Bulletin* of the Federated Mountain Clubs.

HUT ETIQUETTE

At night or during bad weather, the hut forms the focus of the tramping experience and is part of the tradition of the New Zealand back country. A few simple courtesies make the experience an enjoyable one for all, even in a crowded hut.

Always make room for newcomers, even if the hut is nearing capacity. When the hut is full, consider using a tent if you have one. Inside, keep your gear tidy and contained; and try not to spread out too much. Remove wet boots before entering the hut to keep the floor clean and dry. Cook with ventilation, conserve firewood and don't overheat the hut to the discomfort of others. When leaving, make sure all benches and tables are clean, sweep the floor, close all windows and doors, and ensure you've put out the fire and replaced any firewood used. If you have spare room in your pack consider taking out any extra rubbish left around, as it is surprising how huts can soon fill with 'forgotten' waste.

You won't go far wrong if you follow the simple rule, 'Leave the hut as you'd hope to find it.'

CAMPING AND CONSERVATION

Over a third of the trips in this book have camping either as an option or, in several cases, as a necessity. The extra weight of a two-person flysheet, small cooker and foam mat is minimal when compared with the flexibility camping provides on any trip. However, always be careful when choosing a campsite: try to avoid camping under trees in stormy

weather or next to rising rivers or below loose bluffs in rain. Be aware of the fragile environment through which you are travelling; don't take away anything natural, and don't leave anything unnatural. Avoid lighting fires when they are unnecessary (in summer) or during a fire ban. When they are necessary, use any pre-existing fireplaces and keep all fires small, as dead wood is a natural part of the ecology and in some places in very short supply.

In the South Island we are blessed with some of the best water anywhere on this planet, but we need to work to keep it this way. Avoid polluting any waterways with soap or detergents, bury toilet waste well away from any water source (100 metres if possible) and use permanent hut toilets whenever you can. As numbers increase, certain popular hot spots are under pressure, with visitors asked to remove their own waste. Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park has already introduced a system of 'poo-pots' for climbers to carry when travelling above the snow line. In general the rivers and streams encountered on these tramps are fine to drink from, but if in doubt boil or filter the water first.

SAFETY AND EQUIPMENT

There is not the scope in this book to give a detailed description of equipment and safety, but a brief list of what should be carried for a typical weekend tramp is as follows: sturdy boots and gaiters, sleeping bag, billy, burner, fuel, warm woolly hat, sunhat, gloves, raincoat, warm jersey or fleece, two pairs of polypropylene or woollen long-johns, two wool or polypropylene tops, a pair of shorts, first-aid kit, mug, plate, utensils, two pairs of warm socks, map, compass, sunscreen, candles, matches, and enough food for the trip's duration plus a few extra snacks and one extra meal. For some trips you will need to take a tent, or at least a flysheet and sleeping mat. In addition some of the tramps described require the use of ice axes and crampons, particularly in winter or springtime.

You should leave your intentions, including possible bad weather alternatives, with a trusted friend who can, in the event of your party becoming overdue, be relied upon to contact the Police Search and Rescue. Use DOC's 'sign in and sign out' system wherever possible. Always enter your plans wherever there is an intentions book at the start of a track.

Remember that rivers are the biggest hazard in the back country and cause the most deaths. You should be well versed in the current Mountain Safety Council river-crossing techniques, and have practised these before needing to use them in a real situation. Many tramping clubs offer introductory courses in river crossing, bushcraft and navigation.

Upper Cobb Valley

KAHURANGI NATIONAL PARK

Dam
Grade 1 easy
Time 10 hours total Trilobite
Hut to tramped 12 bunks.
Wood stove to Fenella Hut
12 bunks wood stove, gas
cooker 5 hours

Maps Cobb M26, Mount
Arthur M27 Kahurangi
Parkmap 274:13

Access Along the Cobb
Reservoir Road from SH 60 at
Upper Takaka

Alternative Routes Ascents
of Kakapo Peak or Mt Xenicus,
given an extra day

Information DOC Motueka, Ph 03 528 1810;
DOC Takaka, Ph 03 525 8026



Kahurangi National Park is crisscrossed by an excellent range of tramping tracks. The walk up the Cobb Valley to a subalpine rock garden dotted with small tarns is one of the easier tramps, and apart from its relative remoteness from major centres (it is a

120-kilometre drive from Nelson) is a perfect introduction to the pleasures of weekend trips. It offers some easy tramping along a picturesque valley, followed by a short, steeper haul up to the well-known and very comfortable Fenella Hut.

The Cobb Valley is situated towards the northern end of Kahurangi National Park, and this trip involves a drive over Takaka Hill to the turn-off at Upper Takaka. The Cobb Reservoir Road winds its way from here for 37 rough kilometres (20 of them unsealed after the powerhouse), through the very scenic Takaka River Gorge, with occasional views southwards to the Mt Arthur Range (see next walk, page 17). The narrow road finally reaches the top end of the reservoir, where there are several good camping spots among the tussocks towards the water's edge. Alternatively, Trilobite Hut is well situated at the roadend for late arrivals (12 bunks and a wood stove).

The path from the Trilobite Hut along the classically glaciated Upper Cobb Valley passes through short sections of beech forest interspersed with extensive grassy flats. These meadows are covered with a rich array of alpine plants, in particular the yellow-headed Maori onion (*Bulbinella hookeri*), which in high summer provides a riot of colour along the track. Unique to this area is the Cobb Valley gentian (*Gentianella patula*), with its blue-mauve coloration – purple clusters of the flowers can be seen sprinkled across the landscape in the early summer. Also look out for various orchid species as you walk along:

green hooded sun, mountain and the easy-to-identify odd-leaved orchid, which grows in profusion at selected shady spots along the way, are all reasonably common.

The historic but rather dilapidated Chaffey Hut is reached after two gentle hours. This beech-slab construction was built in the early 1950s by Jack McBurney, an early ranger in the Cobb, supposedly as a much-needed retreat from all the hustle and bustle associated with the dam construction down the valley. The hut itself is now pretty rough but good camping is available nearby.

The old route crossed the river here, but a newly constructed track now carries along on the true right. Along the way, more sections of shady beech forest and grassy flats above the river are traversed before you pass the funky Tent Camp, a rustic alternative to the more permanent accommodation further up the valley. Side creeks are now bridged, making this an all-weather track, but be prepared for some fairly boggy sections during wet weather. The main river is crossed above Tent Camp, and the small but adequate Cobb Hut (four bunks), situated in a clearing among the twisted beech forest, is reached about two-and-a-half hours beyond Chaffey Hut.

The final half-hour to Fenella Hut climbs up through stunted, lichen-draped beech trees and passes alongside a narrow gorge where waterfalls cascade down its inaccessible depths. Fenella Hut (sleeps 12, wood stove and gas cooker) is set in an alpine rock garden of great variety at 1100 metres. It is a spacious and luxurious refuge, as well as an excellent base from which to explore the surrounding complex landscape. It was built in 1978, a year after Fenella Druce and her three companions were killed at Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park when the Three Johns Hut at Barron Saddle was blown off the mountain in a storm.



There are a number of interesting side trips possible from Fenella Hut, and an extra day would enable you to reach the top of either the 1783-metre Kakapo Peak, via Wainyan Peak, or the blocky summit of Xenicus Peak (1433 m). Both of these worthwhile climbs offer some good exploring and more extensive views among the alpine rock gardens. Another popular side trip is to Lake Cobb and Round Lake, with the option of linking up with Mt Gibbs and Xenicus Peak. A more leisurely alternative is to amble the 'two furlongs' (or 400 metres in layman's terms) to a very picturesque swimming hole set among alpine vegetation and with fine views all around. This is just one of a number of small tarns that lie scattered around the low saddle between the Cobb and Burgoo valley systems.

Return to the roadend along the same track you followed in. There are some excellent swimming holes and diving rocks in the Takaka River shortly before you regain SH 60 – the perfect way to freshen up before the drive home.



towards Fenella Hut

KAHURANGI NATIONAL PARK

Mt Arthur Tablelands



Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate

Time 12 hours total. Graham Valley carpark to Salisbury Lodge (sleeps 22, gas cooker and heater): 4.5 hours.

Salisbury Lodge to Graham Valley carpark via Mt Arthur: 8 hours.

Maps Mount Arthur M27, Kahurangi Parkmap 274/13

Access From Motueka Valley Road, about 12 km south of Motueka township

Information DOC Motueka, Ph 03 528 1810

WARNING! Limestone regions are often riddled with sinkholes, which can be obscured by thick bush or heavy snowfall

This area is readily accessible from Nelson, and as the roadend is at almost 1000 metres it provides an easy start for trips in the Mt Arthur region. With a mixture of beech forests, subalpine tussock basins and bare limestone mountains, the Salisbury Tablelands and Mt Arthur area offers a wide variety of good tracks and huts. Trampers who come here are rewarded with sweeping views across the top of the Mainland and, on clear days, beyond Farewell Spit to Mt Taranaki. The route described offers the weekend tramp a taste of all the above, although good weather is recommended as there are some exposed mountaintop sections.

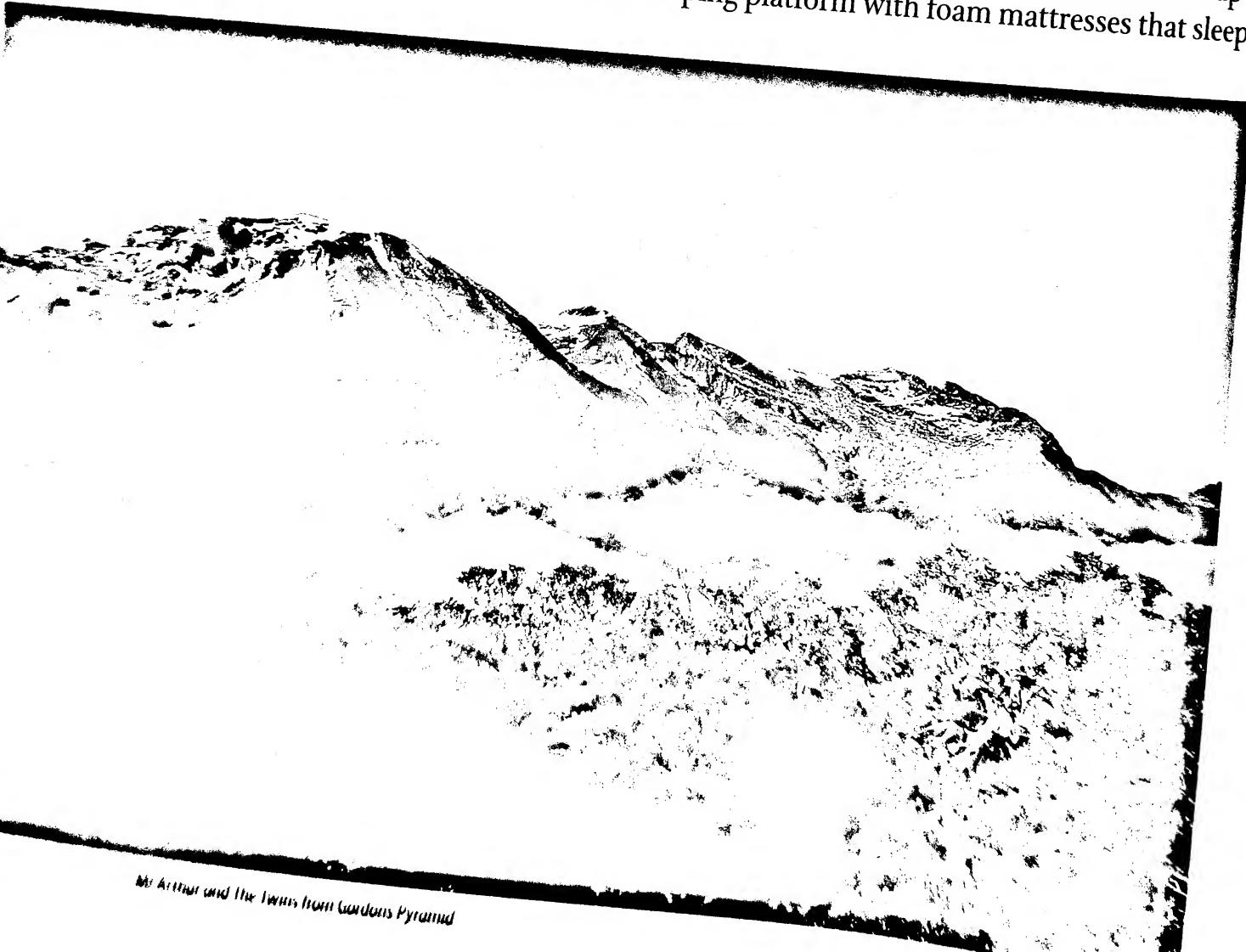
The Mt Arthur access road is signposted from a rickety-looking road bridge over the Motueka River, some 12 kilometres south of Motueka township and shortly before the settlement of Ngatimoti. The road up Graham Valley is steep and narrow, and not easily negotiable in wet or snowy conditions – be very careful of vehicles coming downhill. The carpark is at the respectable height of 920 metres, and has an information shelter, toilet and intentions book. From here, a broad 4WD locked road leads up to Flora Saddle. It is mostly downhill from the saddle to the junction with Balloon Creek, about two-and-a-half hours away.

The easy path sidles above the crystal waters of Flora Stream, a regular habitat for blue ducks (whio), which are most easily located by the telltale whistle of the male. This track was originally constructed by goldminers in the 1870s to access the Salisbury Table-

lands, the latter was named after Thomas Salisbury, who grazed sheep on these upland grasslands to provide the diggers with fresh mutton.

The track passes an open clearing, where Flora Hut is sited (12 bunks and an open fireplace; no charge), and later on the massive limestone overhangs known as the Grid Iron Rock Shelter, which no doubt proved a valuable bivvy for the itinerant goldminers who passed this way. A small four-bunk hut has been squeezed under the first of these, while the second one has room for eight on the wooden sleeping platforms. DOC has an ongoing pest-control programme based around these shelters as it attempts to create a 'mainland island' in the Flora Valley. Of primary concern is the continuing survival of the endangered *Powelliaphanta* land snails, which live in these forests and are understandably a particular favourite for the many possums in the area. Beware of squashing these unique molluscs on the track, especially in wet weather.

At the Upper Junction, Flora Stream flows on to meet the Takaka River, while the route up to the Salisbury Tablelands follows high above Balloon Creek through tall stands of red beech to the bushline, reached after about one-and-a-half hours. A further half-hour across tussock basins sees you at the well-positioned and spacious Salisbury Lodge (sleeps 22, gas cooker and heater), with grand views over to Mt Arthur and The Twins. In fine weather, alternative accommodation can be found at the Dry Rock Shelter, located up a small track at the bushline. This has a sleeping platform with foam mattresses that sleeps



Mt Arthur and the Twins from Gardens Pyramids



Tussock, *Astelia* sp. and beech forest on the Salisbury Tablelands

eight to 10, and looks out through a frame of beech trees and astelia fronds to the tussock basins beyond. Note that Hiking New Zealand, a commercial guiding company, uses this rock shelter on a weekly basis during summer, normally on Monday nights.

The route up the 1489-metre Gordons Pyramid starts some 500 metres back along the track you walked on day one. There is little or no water available for this long day's walk, as it traverses mostly porous limestone rock; in hot weather you should therefore ensure that you fill up your water bottles before you leave the hut.

The track crosses open tussock dotted with small tarns, before entering the dense forest of silver beech and, higher up, twisted and weatherbeaten rough-leaved tree daisies. The underlying topography is cloaked in the rich understorey of ferns and shrubs, and as this is a classic karst landscape care should be taken if you travel away from the path – potholes and bluffs most certainly lie in wait for the unwary. The track climbs steeply to the bushline, marked with a large red shield. From here, a poled route leads steadily uphill, passing a large rock outcrop, to the top of Gordons Pyramid, reached about two hours after leaving the hut.

Should poor weather prevent a full traverse of the tops, an escape route exists from the third marker on the climb up to Gordons Pyramid. From this point, contour round to Cloustones Mine at the bush edge, from where a good track zigzags down to Flora Stream.

Fine panoramas are to be had from the summit of Gordons Pyramid, with the rolling Salisbury Tablelands stretched out below, densely forested valleys leading westwards

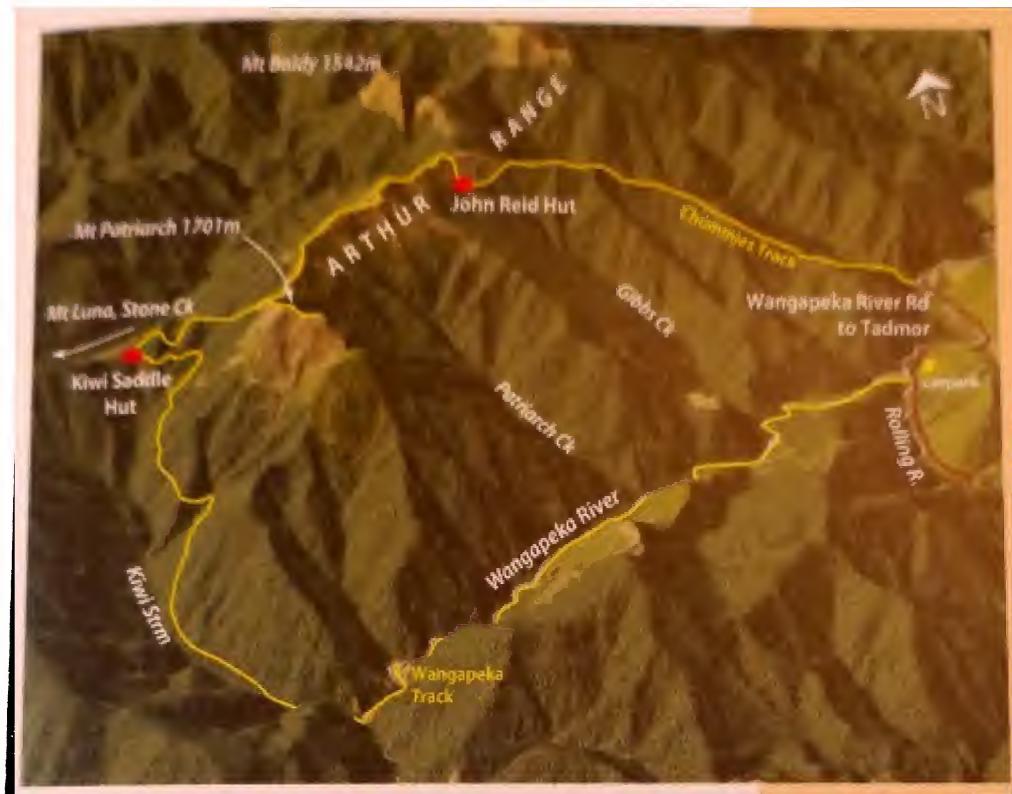
to Karamoa and the thin line of Farewell Spit visible between the foreground hills. These views continue as the route now follows the broad grassy ridgeline to the southeast, passing a small, signposted tarn that provides the only water until the well-positioned Mount Arthur Hut is reached (eight bunks, gas heater but no cooker).

The route along this undulating ridge is poled throughout, eventually dropping down into the bare marble bowl known as Horseshoe Basin. Sinkholes abound here, often providing a sheltered haven for many of the unique alpine species that flourish in Northwest Nelson. Particularly showy are the large yellow mountain buttercups, or korikori, which flower in springtime. While wandering across this karst landscape it is also worth appreciating that New Zealand's deepest cave system lies somewhere beneath your feet. The 889-metre-deep, 23-kilometre-long Nettlebed Cave offers a challenging 2–3 day adventure for experienced cavers.

The route out of Horseshoe Basin climbs up to the ridge running northeast from Mt Arthur (1795 m). An ascent of Mt Arthur itself requires an additional two hours and should only be climbed in good weather as the ridge is exposed to winds from most directions. A well-worn path leads up, via some easy scrambling and a short section of loose scree, to the flat-topped summit, with its fine views in all directions. The peaks known as The Twins, 3 kilometres to the southwest, are a mere 15 metres higher than Mt Arthur itself.

Alternatively, after climbing out of Horseshoe Basin continue northwards to Mount Arthur Hut at the bushline. From here a broad, easy track through beautiful stands of mountain neinei leads back down to Flora Saddle and the carpark.

Mt Patriarch & Arthur Range



Mt Patriarch, situated to the north of the Wangapeka River, is seen as a prominent wedge-shaped peak when viewed from Mt Owen across the valley to the south. Although frequently admired from its higher and more popular neighbour, it is seldom visited. A traverse along a section of the Arthur Range combined with a climb to the 1701-metre peak of Mt Patriarch makes a perfect three-day trip. It could be achieved in two long days with a high camp on the ridge, but with a couple of cosy bushline huts to use along the way it would be a pity to hurry this delightfully varied tramp.

The track starts at Rolling Junction, which is situated 3 kilometres before the end of the 33-kilometre road from Tapawera. This road winds alongside the Wangapeka River and is mostly narrow and unsealed with a few fords to cross, which should present no problem except during heavy rain.

There is a campsite plus a DOC information kiosk (telephone and intentions book – remember to fill in) a kilometre before the Rolling Junction Flat, located below the road and above the confluence of the Rolling and Wangapeka rivers. An old 4–6 berth shelter (but

Duration 3 days

Grade Moderate/Hard

Time 14–17 hours total.

Rolling Junction to Kiwi Saddle Hut (6 bunks, fireplace): 5–6 hours. Kiwi Saddle Hut to John Reid Hut (6 bunks, fireplace), via Mt Patriarch: 6–7 hours. John Reid Hut to Wangapeka River Road: 3–4 hours.

Map Wangapeka M28

Access From SH 61, along the Motueka River Valley. Turn off at Tapawera for the 30 km road to Rolling Junction. Note: there are several fords along this road that could become impassable after heavy rain. Logging trucks also use the

road both day and night.

Information DOC Motueka, Ph 03 528 9117

Alternative Route Either spend an extra day at Kiwi Saddle Hut in order to climb Mt Luna, or carry on down to Stone Creek and back along the Wangapeka.



The Arthur Range and Mt Patriarch, Kahurangi National Park

no mattresses) is situated right at the start of the popular four-day Wangapeka Track.

This trip crosses a swingbridge over the Rolling River then follows the well-formed Wangapeka Track for a gentle three hours through mixed beech forest, accompanied by the ever-pervading scent of honeydew (see Mt Somers chapter on page 126 for an explanation of this). The clear green waters of the Wangapeka would be inviting on a hot day, with trout often seen lazing in the deeper pools of the river. Be on the lookout for blue ducks in the rapids, as DOC has an active recovery programme for this endangered species in the area. Up-valley, the imposing bulk of Mt Patriarch's craggy eastern ramparts are framed by the thickly forested valley sides.

The old Kiwi Log Shelter marked on the topographic map has now finally gone, so carry on to the swingbridge over the Wangapeka, where a track leaves the main valley trail and heads off up Kiwi Stream. Cross this stream near the bottom, which is quite easy without getting your feet wet in low flow, but could be tricky after rain. This is about two or three hours from the start, and a good place for lunch, with a campsite a further 20 minutes up the track.

The way up to Kiwi Saddle is initially somewhat boggy as it crosses a luxurious carpet of sphagnum moss and ferns, with large red beech trees towering overhead. The track is well-graded however, being an old goldminers' route over to the Taylor and Crow valleys to the north. It gradually climbs away from the valley floor, contouring around the top basin of Kiwi Stream for the final 45 minutes to the Kiwi Saddle Hut, three hours from the Wangapeka.

This classic six-bunk hut with an open fireplace is situated in a small clearing, giving an uninterrupted view westwards to the Mt Luna Range. Relax with a cup of tea and listen

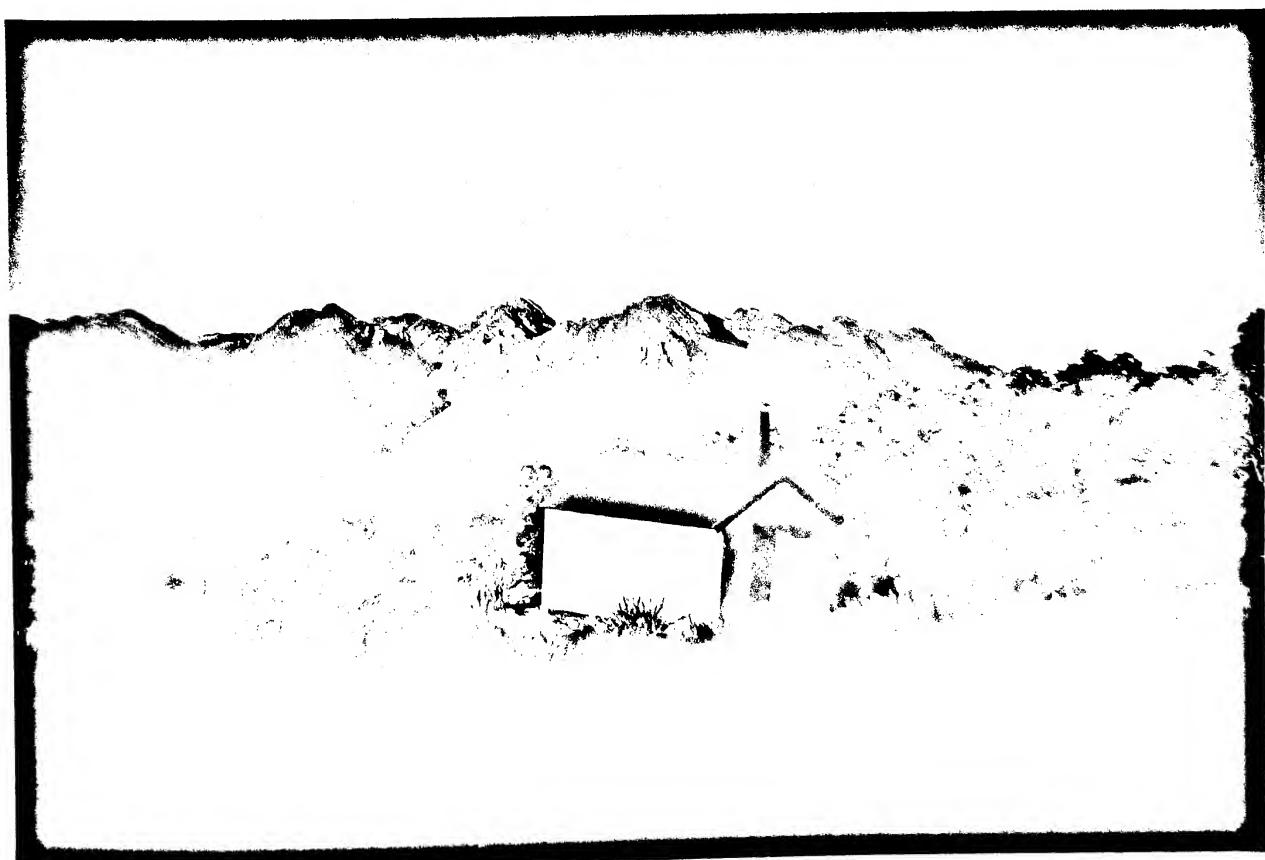
to the singing of bellbirds in the trees around the hut; birdlife fortunately seems quite rich in these forests, with robins and fantails keeping you company along the tracks, and falcons and kea gliding around the ridge tops.

As most of the next day is along the tops with splendid views, clear conditions would make it a far more enjoyable experience. Take plenty of water from the hut, as there is none to be found for the entire day. From Kiwi Saddle the track sidles around a forested knob then climbs quite steeply through increasing numbers of mountain neinei, along with some gnarly and twisted rough-leaved tree daisies making their appearance towards the bushline at 1330 metres. This is about an hour from the hut, with old metal poles marking the way to the ridgeline in a further 15 minutes.

This is the southern end of the Arthur Range, culminating in the impressive three peaks of Mt Patriarch before dropping steeply to the Wangapeka River far below.

For unashamed peak-baggers it is fortunate that the first peak to the south, at 1701 metres, is the highest since the two lower summits beyond would involve some time-consuming rock scrambling along and around the serrated rocky ridge leading from the main top. Leaving heavy packs behind, follow a reasonable ground trail along the crest of the ridge, where cairns mark the way around some large rock towers on the right side to the rounded summit.

Allow two hours to complete this side trip to Mt Patriarch, as the summit views are well worth lingering for. Mt Arthur and countless other peaks within Kahurangi National Park lie to the west and north; Tasman Bay and Nelson to the east, stretching from the Richmond Ranges to D'Urville Island; the peaks of Nelson Lakes to the south; and, closer to hand, the complex Mt Owen massif with the Thousand Acres Plateau beyond.



Descend back to the packs and head off along the enjoyable ridge of the Arthur Range. Travel along this exposed tussock and scrub ridge is generally straightforward with a reasonable ground trail to its highest point at 1566 metres. A couple of quite prominent minor peaks to the east are easier than they appear, as a steep section is avoided by a narrow trail to the north before regaining the ridge near the top. From here, the John Reid Hut is clearly visible by the bushline 200 metres below. Once down from Pt 1463 either make a bee-line for the hut across the subalpine scrub, or continue along the ridge to a marker pole (a better option if doing the trip in reverse) and then steeply down a marked trail to the hut, (six bunks, fireplace and nearby stream). Allow three to four hours from the bottom of Mt Patriarch along the ridge and down to the hut.

Rise early for sunrise on the grey marble massif of Mt Owen, before heading back down to the Wangapeka Valley via Chummies Track; note there is no water along this ridge. The track starts by sidling eastwards along the bushline, crossing a couple of slips en route, before gaining the long ridge which drops 1000 metres to the river far below. Chummies Track has a pleasantly soft carpet of beech leaves to cushion the knees, but be aware that it does not lose height willingly, with several uphill sections before the final, steep 500 metres of zig-zagging through beech and some rata to the valley floor.

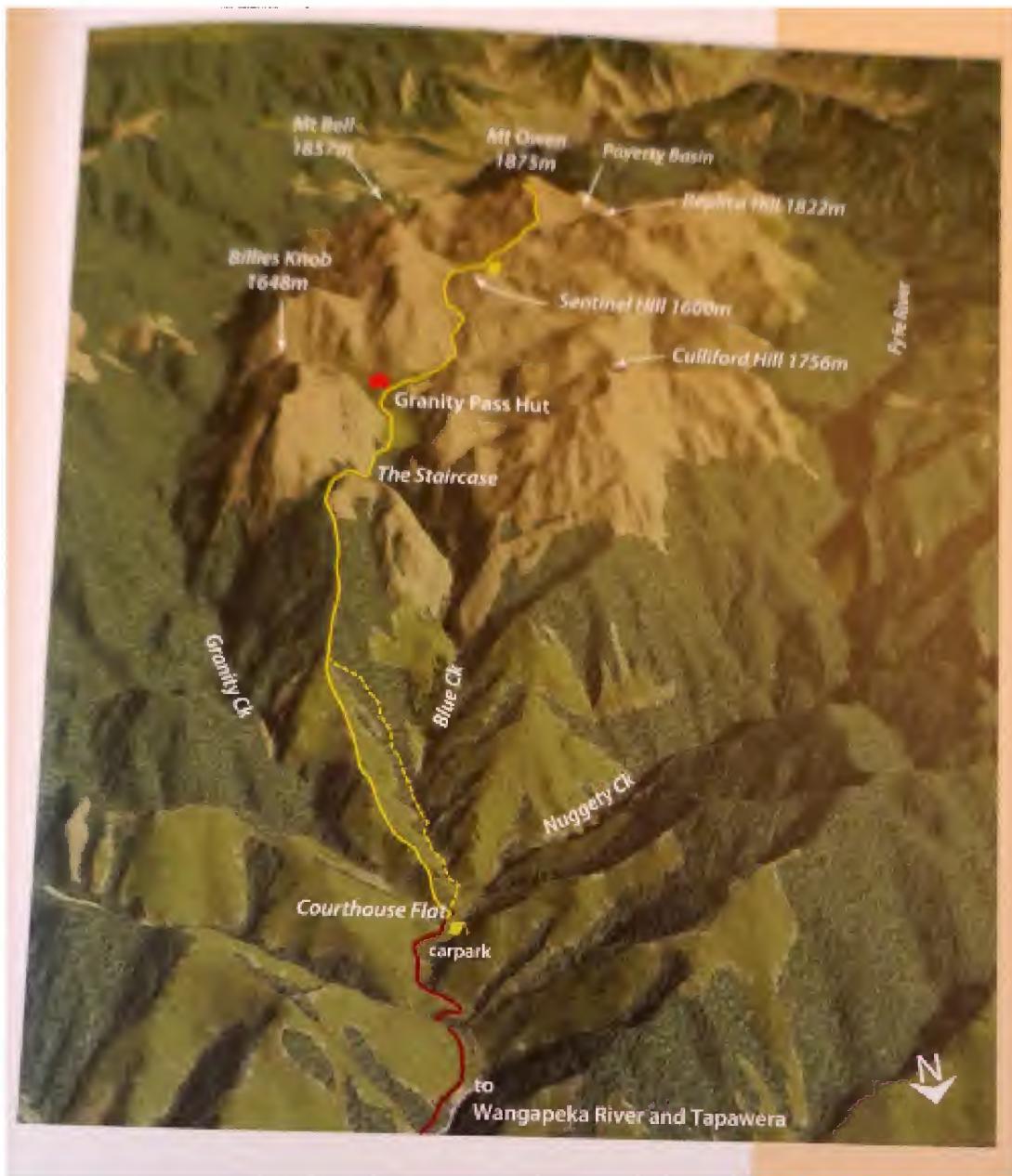
The Wangapeka River can usually be forded quite easily slightly upstream from where the track exits the forest. All that remains is to walk (or beg a ride if anyone is passing) the 3 kilometres back to Rolling Junction and your waiting vehicle, stopping at the DOC shelter to sign out from the trip.



Trampers on the ridge to John Reid Hut, with Mt Patriarch behind

KAHURANGI NATIONAL PARK

Mt Owen



Duration 1–3 days

Grade Moderate

Time 14–15 hours total

Courthouse Flat to Granity Pass Hut (12 bunks): 5 hours.
Granity Pass Hut to Mt Owen: 3 hours. Mt Owen to Courthouse Flat: 6–7 hours.

Map Wangapeka M28

Access SH 61, along the Motueka River Valley. Turn off at Tapawera for the Wangapeka Track.

Alternative Route Fyfe River Valley on the descent (pick-up required)

Information DOC Motueka, Ph 03 528 1810; DOC St. Arnaud, for south side, Ph 03 521 1806

WARNING! The terrain is often rough and peppered with sinkholes and rocky clefts, which present hidden hazards after heavy snowfall.

Mt Owen is another special place in Kahurangi National Park, and it deserves a three-day weekend in order to explore fully the various nooks and crannies this complex massif has to offer. It is the marble mountain par excellence, possessing many of the unique aspects the region of northwest Nelson has, until relatively recently, kept largely to itself. The original Ordovician limestone here, which formed 500 million years ago, has been metamorphosed through intense pressure and temperature into a recrystallised marble. More recently, icecaps smothered these marble uplands, their radiating glaciers putting the finishing touches on what is today considered a fairly unusual landscape.

At 1875 metres Mt Owen is the highest peak in the area, with views to match its lofty status across some very undeveloped and suitably rugged landscapes. The mountain can

be approached both from the north and south, but here only the northern approach, via Granity Pass Hut, is described. The routes up from the south – either via Sunrise Peak, Bulmer Creek or the Fyfe River – are all rewarding trips, although harder and longer. Carrying a tent would give you the flexibility to explore this complex area, although note that water is scarce across the limestone region.



On Mt Owen, Kahurangi National Park

Knob Track. One follows the steep ridge between Blue and Granity creeks, while the other follows Blue Creek before ascending steeply for 450 metres to the ridge where both tracks meet. The latter is a shadier option on a hot day, although the ridge route is more straightforward. In either case, take plenty of water as you pass only one intermittent stream in the entire five or so hours to the hut.

The track along Blue Creek passes a collection of long-abandoned goldmining relics, which no doubt resulted in the financial ruin of many an investor in the late 1800s, while the ridge track climbs steadily through manuka and broadleaf scrub, offering glimpses over the Granity Creek Gorge. Both tracks meet after an hour and a half where a more shady, mature beech forest takes over. The route then continues uphill for a further hour at a slightly more gentle pace to a burnt clearing above the bushline – a good lunch spot. There are views to the north and west from here, across to the monolithic Mt Patriarch and the closer Culliford Hill.

Poles now lead across open tussock and back into the forest to Billies Saddle, from where a steep descent through imposing limestone bluffs (known as The Staircase) leads to the upper section of Blue Creek, at this point usually waterless. There is often a small stream trickling across the track below the bluffs, which is the only water encountered en route to the hut.

The track now stays down in the valley, passing the site of an old prospector's slab hut (now completely derelict) and continuing along boulders up the dry Blue Creek. The forest along this section is wonderfully varied, with mountain neinei dominating the scene,

The track starts at Court-house Flat, which is a further 3 kilometres after Rolling Junction (see previous chapter for details on Wangapeka River Road), and has ample space for camping, with a toilet and water from the creek. Its name is derived from its goldmining past, which saw a small settlement spring up here, complete with a jail and courthouse. As was often the case, expectations exceeded the economic reality and nature is once more taking over.

There are initially two options for the approach to Mt Owen, both by way of the Billies

its unusual candelabra shape and 'pineapple' flowerheads being easily recognisable. Also along the track are fine examples of the rough-leaved tree daisy and some particularly impressive speargrasses that should be given a wide berth. This rich array of subalpine vegetation contrasts with bare rocky crags rising steeply overhead.

Granity Pass Hut is situated at the entrance to Ghost Valley, on a small hebe-covered terrace on the true right of the creek. One hundred metres north of the old hut site, the new 12-bunk hut opened in the autumn of 2008, although, as firewood is limited in the subalpine zone, there is no wood stove in the hut. Camping is possible nearby, although a better spot is located a further hour or so around Sentinel Hill, at a cluster of small tarns directly below Mt Owen.

Mt Owen, the highest peak in Kahurangi National Park at 1875 metres, can be reached from the Granity Pass Hut in about three hours. It would, however, be a pity to hurry through this remarkable landscape, so it is well worth giving yourself an extra day or two to explore fully the various ridges and basins and the bizarrely sculpted limestone outcrops that abound across this plateau.

From the hut, a well-defined track heads up through Ghost Valley along the crest of an old glacial moraine, known as the Railway Embankment. This is a reminder that ice was a major influence in the creation of this landscape, subsequently modified to a lesser degree by water and wind. Tussocklands lead around the eastern side of Sentinel Hill to



Trampers among limestone crevasses on Mt Owen

a cluster of tarns occupying a shallow, marshy basin; these contain the last water left the day unless patches of winter snow linger on the tops.

Above these tarns, the cairned track weaves through a fascinating array of marble formations, water-worn flutings, vertical-sided crevasses and weird rock towers. During the summer months a remarkable variety of alpine flowers seek shelter among the rock outcrops: the showy yellow buttercup (*korikori*), a number of daisy species, ourisias, short and tall gentians, euphrasias, bright yellow bulbinellas, anisotomes, epilobiums, hebes and cushion plants, to name but a few. More than 60 alpine plant species are found exclusively in northwest Nelson, as a result of the region escaping the worst of the destructive glaciation that wiped out many species further south between 10,000 and 20,000 years ago.

The summit of Mt Owen is adorned with a collection of old survey posts and concrete bases, although they fail to detract from the spectacular panorama stretched out below in all directions. A worthwhile side trip from here drops down the southern aspect of the mountain. Carefully weave your way through the chaotic rock garden below to reach a prominent bare-rock knob overlooking the Bulmer Valley. This valley provides access to New Zealand's longest cave network, the Bulmer System, which extends under Mt Owen for about 40 kilometres and is the domain of serious speleologists.

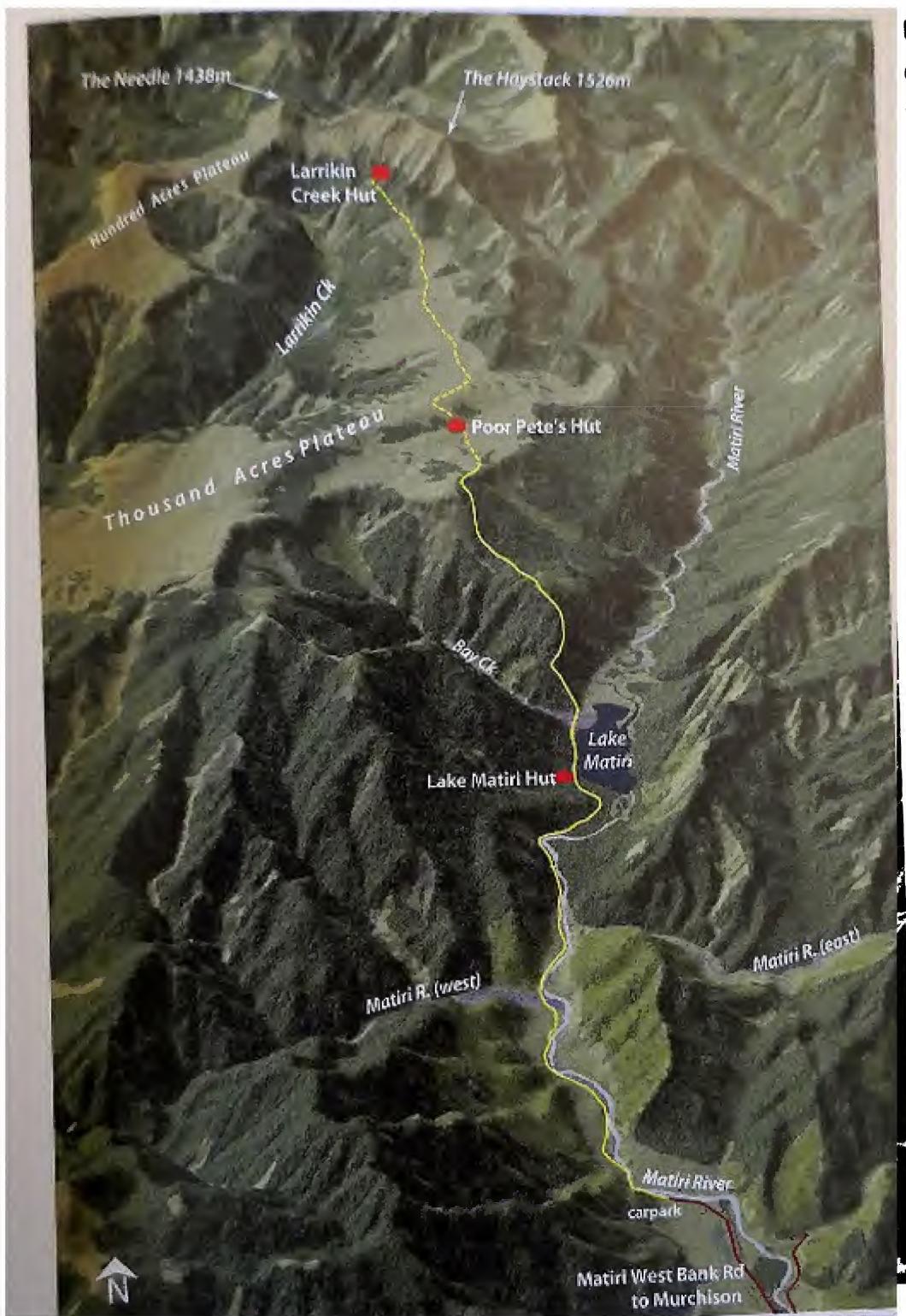
From this rock garden it is then possible to reach Castle Basin and cross an obvious saddle into Poverty Basin – tarns occupy both of these depressions. Various routes lead from here, either back to the summit plateau or around the massif to regain the track at the Sentinel Hill tarns.

An alternative escape route leads northwest from Poverty Basin by skirting Replica Hill to Pt 1500 and down through forest to the six-bed Branch Creek Hut, situated towards the headwaters of the Fyfe River. The track down to the Owen River along this valley is straightforward but long (allow six to seven hours), and unless transport arrangements have been made it will leave you stranded up a quiet side road some considerable distance from the Wangapeka Valley.

Otherwise, return from the Mt Owen summit the way you came, taking the alternative Blue Creek or ridge track and enjoying a dip in Nuggety Creek to end the day.

KAHURANGI NATIONAL PARK

Thousand Acres Plateau



Duration 1 days

Grade Moderate

Time 11 hours total,
excluding side trip. Matiri
Valley Road end to Poor Pete's
Hut (2 bunks): 6 hours. Side
trip from Poor Pete's Hut to
Larrikin Creek Hut (4 bunks):
3 hours. Poor Pete's Hut to
Matiri Valley Road end: 5
hours.

Maps Murchison M29,
Wangapeka M28, Kahurangi
Parkmap 274/13

Access From SH 6, 6 km north
of Murchison, turn onto the
Matiri Valley Road

Alternative Route Continue
to Larrikin Creek Hut to climb
The Needle and The Haystack

Information Murchison
Visitor Information Centre,
Ph 03 523 9350

The Thousand Acres Plateau and nearby Hundred Acres Plateau represent classic limestone landforms that appear fairly impregnable from afar, but in the case of the former can be visited in a weekend. For those who make the effort, the 750-metre climb from the valley floor to the almost horizontal tablelands at the 1100-metre contour will be a memorable



Thousand Acre Plateau, Kahurangi National Park

excursion into one of the many unusual landscapes of Kahurangi National Park. The rolling tussock- and herb-covered tops of the Thousand Acres Plateau are guarded by an impressive escarpment of steep limestone bluffs, giving this isolated upland area a 'Lost World' feel. The plateaux survive because a thick, hard limestone cap overlays the softer sandstone sediments below; the gentler slopes beneath this erosion-resistant rim are today largely covered by forest. These upland areas form part of the catchment for the Matiri River, which in turn flows into the Buller.

The Matiri Valley Road branches off from the main highway 6 kilometres north of Murchison township. A 20-minute drive through farmland leads to the end of the public road, where a carpark marks the start of the 4WD track up the valley.

A gentle hour through farm paddocks (quite often muddy) leads to the west branch of the Matiri River. It is possible to boulder-hop across this in low flow, but it is unbridged here and the going can become difficult and dangerous after heavy rain. In this case use a cableway some 20 minutes upstream. On the far bank, by the edge of the forest, there is an old beech-slab hut which is full of character, though nowadays derelict. Beyond this, the old pack track sidles easily above the main river, reaching the well-placed Lake Matiri Hut (six bunks) after another hour. This hut commands a fine view over the lake and up the valley, and is a good spot for a rest before the climbing begins.

The track contours above the western shore of the lake, often home to a number of

paradise shelducks, before dropping down to cross the outwash fan of Bay Creek (there are good campsites and swimming nearby). The 750-metre climb onto the plateau starts just after Bay Creek flats, and is well marked throughout. Climb steadily through stands of hard and silver beech to a cleared viewpoint overlooking the valley and Lake Matiri, now far below.

The forest types are quite diverse along this track, from various beech species to rata, kamahi and mountain cedar, as well as podocarps such as rimu and mountain toatoa. The track relents a little as it passes through mountain neinei and bushes of rough-leaved tree daisy, before weaving among large, chaotic limestone blocks near the top of the upper escarpment.

At the plateau rim, the forest abruptly gives way to open tussocklands, across which a poled route leads, after half an hour, to the dilapidated Poor Pete's Hut (two bunks). Although this basic bivvy hut makes a suitable shelter from a storm, nearby campsites are preferable, where you can enjoy the open expanses of the Thousand Acres Plateau in the evening.

If time is limited to a weekend, then the morning of the second day would be best spent exploring the area in the vicinity of Poor Pete's Hut. From Pt 1167 (the high point about 3 kilometres southwest from the hut) there are great views across to the Hundred Acres Plateau and Mt Misery, The Needle and The Haystack. In summer, the plateau comes alive with a profusion of large white and orange daisies (*Celmisia monroi*), a welcome contrast to the muted browns and greens that make up the landscape for much of the year. Given time, a trip to Larrikin Creek Hut (4 bunks) and a visit to the Hundred Acres Plateau, combined with an ascent of The Needle, would give a better overview of the complex topography that makes up these unique limestone plateaux.



Lake Matiri near Murchison, Kahurangi National Park

Queen Charlotte Walkway

MARLBOROUGH SOUNDS

Duration 3 days

Grade Moderate

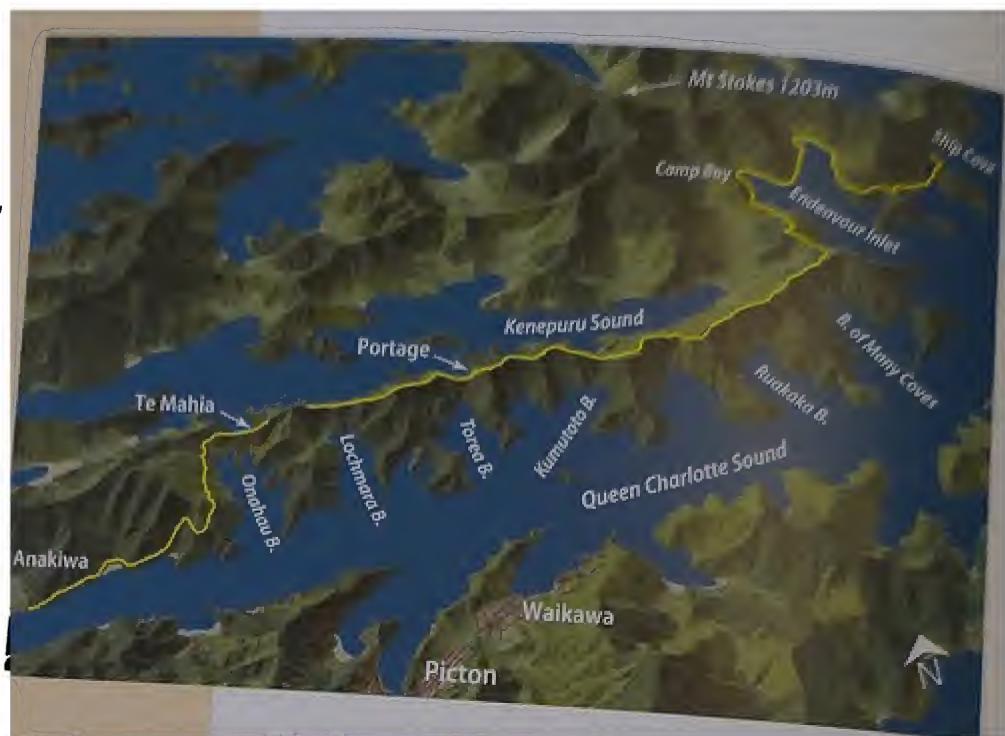
Time 24 hours total Ship Cove to Camp Bay 9 hours. Camp Bay to Portage 8 hours. Portage to Anakiwa 8 hours.

Maps Cape Jackson Q26, Picton P27, Cook Strait Q27, Marlborough Sounds 336/07

Access Water taxi from Picton to Ship Cove, or depart from Anakiwa, off Queen Charlotte Drive

Information DOC Picton, Ph 03 520 3002

WARNING! There is a total fire ban along the track, so bring your own cooker if you plan to camp.



The Queen Charlotte Track differs from all the other walks in this book in so far as it passes through areas of permanent settlement, crosses roads and can be entered or exited at a number of places en route, either by car or boat. The entire track also takes longer than a weekend – between three and five days is recommended. It traverses a spectacular section of the Marlborough Sounds, from historic Ship Cove (boat access only) to the road at Anakiwa, passing through dense coastal forest, around bays and headlands, and along the ridgeline that forms the backbone of the finger of land rising between Kenepuru and Queen Charlotte sounds.

The track is good throughout, being wide and benched in many places, but there are some stiff climbs and it can be muddy and slippery in the wet. A reasonable level of fitness is therefore required to complete the whole 67-kilometre route. However, because of the track's ease of access, you can walk just some sections, taking a water taxi for others, and you can have your pack transported by boat operators to your evening's destination. Mountain biking is also permitted on the track, except along the section from Ship Cove to Kenepuru Saddle between 1 December and 28 February.

The track can be walked in either direction, but is normally started at Ship Cove as the commercial boats from Picton operate in this direction. The description below is divided into three days, giving roughly eight hours' walking each day, although this can easily be extended to five days as accommodation is available at regular intervals. Ship Cove, as it is now known, was a popular anchorage for Captain Cook during his

three voyages to New Zealand in the 1770s. In fact, the sheltered harbour and abundant food supply kept him and his crew here for a total of 100 days over a seven-year spell. A morning boat service from Picton will get you to Ship Cove by 11.30 a.m., and as camping is not allowed here it is necessary to start walking the day of arrival.

The track climbs away from the cove through thick, shady forest to a lookout, from where the inner and outer sounds are visible. The track then drops back down near the coast at Resolution Bay, reached after two hours. Continue over a small ridge and into the deep bay of Endeavour Inlet via an old bridle path, which sidles down to the shoreline and up to the head of the inlet, three hours from Resolution Bay. Antimony, used for hardening lead and pewter, was mined here in the 1880s and a small town sprang up to cater to the miners' needs. Nowadays, holiday homes, cabins and luxury lodges dot the forested hillsides above the inlet.

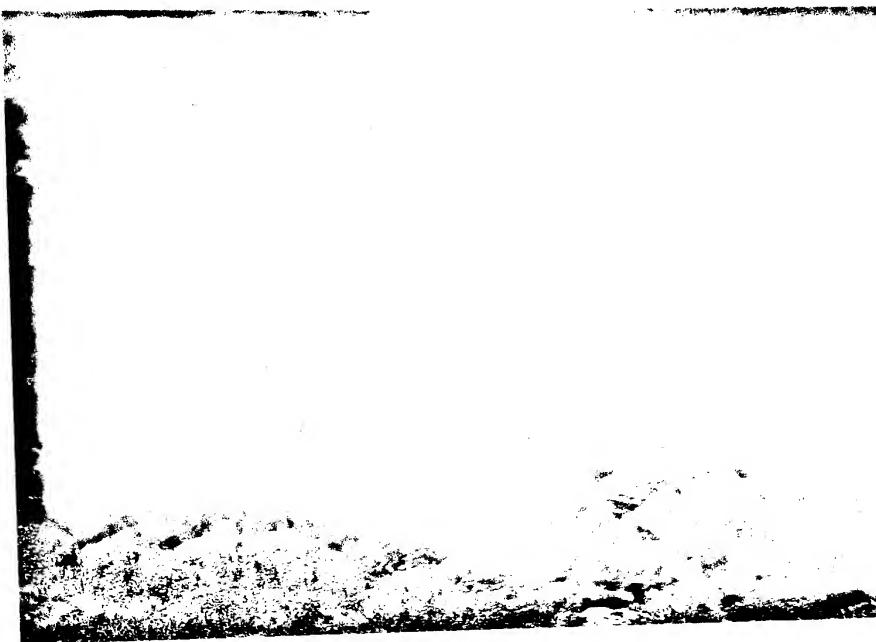
Follow the western shore of Endeavour Inlet through regrowth forest to Camp Bay, four hours beyond. A DOC campsite and lodge/hostel accommodation can be found here.

It is advisable to carry water between the Kenepuru and Te Mahia saddles; although the DOC campsites at the Bay of Many Coves and Black Rock have supplies of water, it apparently requires boiling. This section between Camp Bay and Portage is the longest and most strenuous of the trip, unless your journey is broken at either of the campsites en route.

Climb back up to Kenepuru Saddle and rejoin the track as it follows the crest of the ridge between the two sounds below; there are some fine vistas along this part of the trail. Two DOC campsites are passed along this ridge (Bay of Many Coves, three hours from Camp Bay, and Black Rock Camp, both with water, toilets and cooking shelters), before you eventually drop down to Torea Saddle and the road, four to five hours from the Bay of Many Coves. Turn right and walk down the road for 15 minutes to Portage, where a shop, hotel and DOC campsite at nearby Cowshed Bay are to be found.

Starting back up at Torea Saddle, the route continues on the exposed ridgeline, passing through plenty of gorse and manuka scrub. Be on the lookout here in springtime for the small, unobtrusive green hooded orchids (*Pterostylis* sp.) that grow abundantly alongside the track.

At Te Mahia Saddle turn left for the secluded Mistletoe Bay, reached after four hours. There is a good DOC campsite here, plus three lodges that can be pre-booked through DOC at Picton. Alternatively, head to the right and down to reach Te Mahia resort, where a store and full range of accommodation are to be found.



Endeavour Inlet from Mt Stokes

The final four hours or so of the Queen Charlotte Track continue along an old bridge path high above the head of the sound before descending to Umungata (Davies Bay), location of the last (or first) campsite on the track. Note that camping is not permitted at the trailhead by Anakiwa, which is reached after a 45-minute stroll through mature beech forest along the shore. There is a shelter, toilets, a public phone and a carpark here. Public transport (bus or boat) is available from Anakiwa. The Outward Bound jetty is private – please use the Tirimoana jetty, 800 metres further on.



Endeavour Inlet, Marlborough Sounds

MOUNT RICHMOND FOREST PARK

Mt Richmond



The Mount Richmond Forest Park is a surprisingly neglected tract of forest-clad mountains with isolated tussock and rock-strewn tops. It is sometimes referred to as the 'only part of the North Island in the South Island', as the rolling tops and bush-cloaked valleys have a distinctly North Island feel to them. The unique aspect of this area is further

Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate

Time 12–14 hours total.
Timms Valley Road carpark to Mount Fell Hut (6 bunks, wood stove): 5–6 hours.
Mount Fell Hut to Mt Richmond summit: 2–3 hours.
Mt Richmond to Jubilee Flat: 5 hours.

Maps Wairau 028, Mount Richmond State Forest Parkmap 274/06

Access Follow SH 6 for 16 km out of Blenheim to just beyond the bridge over the Wairau River at Renwick. Turn west here along North Bank Road to reach Te Rou Road after 30 km. The 3-km unsealed Timms Valley Road leads to a carpark and the start of the track.

Alternative Route A round trip can be undertaken from Timms Valley to Top Valley Road, although logging in Top Valley may restrict access from time to time.

Information DOC Renwick, Ph 03 572 9100. For information on the current logging situation in Top Valley, contact Nelson Forest, Ph 03 543 8115.

Warning! Logging trucks use North Bank Road and the side roads off it, although logging has ceased for some time to come up Te Rou Road.

reinforced by the presence of the North Island edelweiss (*Leucogenes leontopodium*) and other species of alpine flora endemic to these ranges.

The whole forest park is very well serviced by good huts and a well-maintained track system, and offers a variety of tramps from day trips to the so-called 'Alpine Route', which takes four to five days to complete. The tramp described here is easily achievable in a weekend, and includes an ascent of the park's second-highest peak, Mt Richmond, at 1756 metres.



The track starts from the carpark at the end of Te Rou Road, heading along Timms Creek and up to Mount Fell Hut, an ascent of 1000 metres over about six hours. The initial section of Timms Valley consists of exotic plantations that have recently been logged, so the track may be rather messy to begin with. It is, however, well signposted, so persevere for 45 minutes to reach the native bush and the official forest park boundary.

From here on, the forest is a varied mixture of beech trees, along with some fine stands of old podocarp species that thrive on the wetter, southern slopes of these ranges. All of the 'famous five' podocarps (miro, matai, rimu, totara and kahikatea) can be found along the way, with some particularly magnificent specimens of matai displaying the characteristic hammered-bark appearance on their straight, thick trunks.

The track follows the true right bank of the creek, crossing an open grassy clearing at Timms Flat before plunging back into the forest. Timms Creek is a delightfully clear, emerald-green as it tumbles over smooth river rocks; you pass a very inviting swimming hole along the way, worth sampling on a hot day. The track crosses a few minor side creeks, and then after two hours a larger creek with a small waterfall is reached. This marks the start of the uphill climb to the bushline hut and is the last water before you reach the hut in a further four hours.

The track is quite steep but well marked as it heads up a forested spur consisting largely of red and mountain beech, along with isolated specimens of totara. The forest floor is covered with a rich carpet of *Blechnum* fern species, in particular the resilient crown fern, or piupiu. The bushline at this relatively northern latitude extends beyond the 1300 metre contour on many slopes, and the track commences its long sidle to the hut at about this level after some three hours of steady uphill travel.

A more direct approach to Mt Richmond can be made from this point by heading directly to the tussock tops a short distance above, then traversing Johnson Peak and joining the poled route to the summit. However, to follow our route to Mount Fell Hut (six bunks plus wood stove), you skirt just below the bush edge for a further hour. The views are somewhat limited from the hut, as it is set among the stunted beech forest.

but a short evening stroll onto the open tops will reward you with excellent panoramas in every direction.

There are a number of options for the next day, or two if time allows. A whole day could be spent exploring the open tops, climbing Mt Richmond and Mt Fell, and traversing these gentle ridges, taking in the views and enjoying botanical pursuits. If you are making the ascent of Mt Richmond, it is worth getting an early start – the open tops are only a couple of hundred metres above the hut, so there is a good chance you will enjoy a spectacular sunrise and be on the summit before the day has grown old.

A track leads up from the hut to a broad saddle overlooking Tasman Bay and Kahurangi National Park, where a small tarn and sign show the way to nearby Mt Fell. Poles lead south from this saddle, bypassing Pt 1613 on its eastern side and continuing towards the rocky pyramid of Mt Richmond. A second saddle is then crossed, where the daisy *Celmisia macmahonii*, endemic only to this park, grows in sizeable clusters between the tussocks. Later in the season, creamy-white gentians hide among the grasses here.

The final 250 metres up the east ridge consists of a jumble of boulders and small patches of scree, through which a good trail winds directly to the rocky summit of Mt Richmond. Along the way, be on the lookout for some large clumps of the so-called vegetable sheep, *Raoulia eximia*. These plants are superbly adapted and highly specialised members of the daisy family, with stems squeezed together so closely that the plant has



Trumper en route to Mt Richmond

an external cushion-like appearance, presenting a tightly packed mat that protects it from both summer drought and the icy winter winds common at these altitudes.

At 1756 metres, Mt Richmond is surpassed in this range only by Red Hill, much

further west, which is all of 34 metres higher. Nevertheless, the views from the Mount Richmond Forest Park's second-highest peak are second to none, with outstanding panoramas across to Mts Arthur and Owen in the west, Tapuae-o-Uenuku and neighbouring peaks of the Inland Kaikouras to the east, and the peaks of the Nelson Lakes National Park in the southwest. Far to the north, beyond the intervening ridges of the Marlborough Sounds ranges, lie the Tararuas of the North Island, with the distinctive cone of Mt Taranaki visible on a clear day suspended above the northern horizon. Closer at hand, Mt Fishtail presents a craggy aspect to the

east, while other ridges and tops north of the long and straight Wairau Valley lie waiting to be explored.

A track leads from this summit to Richmond Saddle, an hour below, and an eight-berth hut, from where a steady descent down a forested spur leads to Top Valley and its roadend. This descent takes about five hours from the summit to Jubilee Flat; the Te Rou Road carpark is a further 12 kilometres from here along the road.

If a pre-placed car or mountain bike has been left at the Top Valley roadend, then this round trip is quite feasible. However, if you choose to return along your route in, back down the valley from Mount Fell Hut, then you will be able to enjoy a pleasant morning on the tops – including the ascent of Mt Richmond – unencumbered by a heavy pack. It is always surprising how the same track can appear so different when approached from the other direction, providing the ideal opportunity to observe details in the forest that were missed on the way in.



The snow-covered peaks of Kahurangi National Park from Mt Richmond

NELSON LAKES NATIONAL PARK

Lake Angelus



A trip up to the alpine tarn of Lake Angelus, nestled in a glacial basin high above Lakes Rotoroa and Rotoiti, is one of the classic tramps in the Nelson Lakes National Park. This lake, at 1600 metres above sea level, can be reached by a number of routes, some more exposed to the elements than others. The Robert Ridge route is the most popular approach to the lake, and justifiably so, but should only be tackled in good weather as the ridge is very exposed for several hours along its length, with no easy escape route if conditions turn nasty. The lake and nearby spacious hut can be visited in an ordinary weekend, although an extra day spent among the rocky tops of the range – possibly including a scramble up Mt Angelus – would be a memorable addition to this tramp.

The high-altitude start at Mt Robert carpark (880 metres), if reached by car, will be appreciated as you zigzag steeply up the Pinchgut Track to a bushline shelter and the 1421-metre-high Mt Robert just above. Any weariness you experience from the climb should drop away as the stunning views unfold all around: down to the left and right, where both Lakes Rotoroa and Rotoiti lie cradled in their forested basins, and across a seemingly endless array of ridges and summits stretching in every direction. Allow one-and-a-half to two hours to reach the rounded top of this peak.

Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate

Time 11–14 hours total. Mt Robert carpark to Angelus Hut (26 bunks, stove) via Robert Ridge: 6–7 hours. Angelus Hut to Coldwater Hut (6 bunks, wood stove) or Lake Head Hut (30 bunks, wood stove): 3–4 hours. Lake Head Hut to St Arnaud: 2–3 hours.

Maps St Arnaud N29, Murchison M29, Nelson Lakes Parkmap 273/05

Access Take the West Bay

Road from SH 63, about 2 km west of St Arnaud, and follow this via a series of switchbacks to the Mt Robert carpark.

Alternative Routes An alternative exit is via Speargrass Creek. Summer side trip to Mt Angelus, via Sunset Saddle. Water taxis are available to the jetty by Coldwater Hut.

Information DOC St Arnaud, Ph 03 521 1806

Warning! The route climbs to 1800 metres in this alpine area and is very exposed to sudden changes of weather. Particular care is required if snow is lying on the ridgetops, when ice axe and crampons may be necessary.

Once this sharp climb is behind you, you can enjoy the gently undulating ridge that leads off to the south. This is the route to Lake Angelus, and although it climbs to over 1800 metres it is nowhere near as steep as the initial haul up from the road. The route passes above basins to the east, where buildings belonging to the former Mt Robert Ski Club can be spotted on what was one of the oldest club fields in the country. In good visibility this open tops travel should present no difficulty, as the track is well worn by countless pairs of boots and frequent poles guide the way.

Various high points are encountered along the increasingly shattered ridge. First, you come to Flagtop (1690 m), then you carry on down to a saddle just north of Julius Summit. At 1794 metres, this craggy peak is normally bypassed to the west, but in snowy or icy conditions it is usually safer to remain on the crest of the ridge rather than to attempt a potentially risky traverse. Some three to four hours after leaving the bushline the ridge drops a little. The track skirts scree slopes where necessary to avoid sharper sections above, before reaching a broad saddle between Speargrass Creek and a view down into the Angelus Basin.

Speargrass Creek provides an alternative exit back to the valley if necessary. There is a six-bunk hut at Speargrass Flat, reached after a three-hour descent, and from here it is a further two hours to the Mt Robert carpark. This valley is considerably more sheltered than the ridge above and is the recommended bad-weather escape from Angelus Hut,





Lake Angelus Hut, Nelson Lakes National Park

especially during the winter months when the upper reaches of Hukere Stream may be covered with snow and ice.

The idyllic Lake Angelus and its palatial hut now lie directly below, with only 15 minutes scrambling down a rocky ridge and an easy few minutes across tussock flats to the hut. Pause awhile before you start your descent to study the map and work out possible routes for the following day's exploration around this barren yet very attractive alpine basin.

Angelus Hut has mattresses for 26 trampers, (although this number is often exceeded), a stove (coal usually provided) but no cooking facilities. Be prepared for plenty of international company over the summer months, as this is a popular place for overseas visitors as well as New Zealanders. Camping is actively discouraged around the fragile lakeshore, but nearby Hinapouri Tarn provides a quieter alternative for those who are prepared to carry camping gear along Robert Ridge.

An extra day spent wandering around this alpine basin should be included if at all possible. In summer, the 2075-metre Mt Angelus can be climbed without any special equipment from Sunset Saddle, offering spectacular views across Nelson Lakes National Park. Alternatively, the whole day could just as easily be spent on the hut balcony with a good book, or indulging in some alpine botany among the rocks and tussocks that fringe the lake.

There is a contrasting and interesting return route from the Angelus Basin to the Travers Valley and back to St Arnaud via the verdant Hukere Stream. The track from the lakeshore drops steeply through bluffs and scree slopes into the headwaters of the Hukere Stream; care should be taken here, as slippery tussocks and small waterslides have to be negotiated. The track through this rough alpine basin is well marked with cairns and poles, and soon enters beech forest that grows alongside the tumbling stream. The Cascade Track, which follows the true right of this stream, is a visual delight, with every subtle shade of green represented along the way. It weaves steeply downhill between mossy boulders and lichen-draped mountain beech trees, very typical of the forest type encountered in the Nelson Lakes area.

There is a drop of 1000 metres from Lake Angelus to the Travers River, and after two to three knee-punishing hours of descent the final hour of gentle valley travel to either Coldwater Hut (six bunks, wood stove in the porch) or Lake Head Hut (30 bunks and wood stove) is a most welcome change. There is a good track along the true left side of this broad valley, and the Travers River can usually be crossed when you are almost opposite Lake Head Hut if you are heading back by this route. Should the river be running high, use the swingbridge half an hour up the main river from the Hukere Stream confluence, or remain on the western shores all the way out.

If you are picking up a vehicle at the Mt Robert carpark, the Lakeside Track, which follows the western side of Lake Rotoiti, is a better option although it is slightly longer. From Coldwater Hut, amble through mature stands of red, silver and black beech, along with isolated rata and kamahi, to join the Mt Robert Road after about three hours. A final uphill stretch along the road leads to the carpark and the start point of the trip.

Alternatively, follow the east side of the lake, starting at the larger Lake Head Hut and entering the Rotoiti mainland island conservation area as the village of St Arnaud is approached. The concept of a mainland 'island' is to eradicate all pests within a controlled area, usually with definite physical boundaries across which reinfestation is unlikely. The success of this project, and many others like it around the country, will become apparent when the all-too-silent forests of New Zealand once again echo to the sound of birdcalls.

NELSON LAKES NATIONAL PARK

Mole Tops



The Mole Tops and D'Urville Valley are situated at the western edge of the Nelson Lakes National Park, and see far fewer visitors than the more popular areas around St Arnaud. This tramp offers a mixture of gentle beech forests, expansive, tarn-sprinkled tops and excellent views across to the Nelson Lakes mountains. The wide-open alpine area can easily be reached along a good bush track from Tutaki Road South, and from the tops a variety of routes is possible.

The track up Jameson Ridge from Tutaki Road South is gained by following the north bank of the Mole Stream for a short while, then angling away uphill to the crest of the ridge. Walk below tall stands of red beech on a well-marked track, which is never too steep and climbs steadily to emerge at the bushline after two-and-a-half hours. The Mole Hut (a cosy, recently upgraded four-bunk hut) is situated back down the stream below, and is best reached by following the bushline eastwards for some 300 metres to a narrow

Duration 2–3 days

Grade Moderate

Time 16–17 hours total.

Mataki Lodge to Mole Hut (4 bunks) or Mole Saddle: 3 hours. Mole Saddle to Tiraumea Hut (6 bunks): 3–4 hours. Tiraumea Hut to D'Urville River: 2 hours. D'Urville River to Mole Saddle via Bull Creek: 5 hours. Mole Saddle to Mataki Lodge: 3 hours.

Maps Matakikai M30, Murchison M29

Access From Murchison, take the Tutaki Road South to Mataki Lodge (about 35 km)

Alternative Route An easier and gentler trip than the one described below would be to go only as far as Mole Tops, either basing yourself at the hut or camping by one of the many tarns on top.

Information Visitor

information centre, Murchison, Ph 03 523 9350

stream basin, then heading down-valley nearly as far as the bush edge. The small hut is located on a narrow terrace above, on the true left of the creek.

If you intend to carry on into the Tiraumea Valley, continue up to Mole Saddle and bypass the hut. Poles mark the route from the forest edge to the broad, 1269-metre saddle, where a cluster of small boggy tarns nestles in a depression.

The actual Mole Tops lie south of the saddle and are worth exploring – the going in the main is easy tussock and scree across broad ridges and tarn-filled basins. In summer, camping on these tops would allow more time to be spent here, and would also provide evening views across to the Mahanga and Travers ranges. With limited time, however, a quick circuit along the broad ridges to the south of the saddle offers excellent views over the ranges and down to Lake Rotoroa; allow three to four hours for this side trip from the Mole Saddle.



Crossing the D'Urville River

At the saddle, pick up the poled route into Mole Stream, which can be followed all the way down to the road as an alternative to the Jameson Ridge route. After half an

A poled route leads northwards from the saddle into the Tiraumea catchment, first along an open, tussocky ridge to the bushline, then down through pleasant beech forest to a river. The track does a lot more up and down than is apparent from the map, as it sidles above this tributary of the Tiraumea River, eventually dropping steeply to open flats and the tidy six-berth Tiraumea Hut. Allow at least three hours from Mole Saddle, and longer if you are tackling the route in reverse.

The track from Tiraumea Hut to the D'Urville River is a pleasantly gentle 150-metre climb. It passes initially through beech forest as far as the 672-metre Tiraumea Saddle, then heads more steeply down through a mixture of totara, matai and kamahi to the open valley floor.

The D'Urville Hut (ten bunks), by the shores of Lake Rotoroa, is a further half-hour down the valley, but our route turns south for a kilometre before heading up the first obvious side creek, coming in from the true left. This is Bull Creek, and it can be slow going as the track is no longer maintained, although it is marked from time to time. The route does, however, provide an interesting boulder-hopping and stream-crossing exercise in a pretty valley, leading back up to the Mole Saddle from the valley floor in about four to five hours.

hour you pass the Mole Hut, from where the track enters the forest, initially following the true left bank of the stream, then the true right and finally in the bed itself. From here on, the going is easy on the true left by the river, before the path finally climbs up to a terrace and joins a broad farm track to the farm boundary fence. It is only a short stroll from here across paddocks to a final crossing of Mole Stream and a scramble up to the road below Mataki Lodge.



Lake Rotoroa from the Mole Tops

Kirwans Track

Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate

Time 11–14 hours total.
Capleston to Kirwans Hut
(12 bunks, stove with coal
provided): 5–6 hours. Kirwans
Hut to Kirwans Hill: 1–2 hours
return.

Map Reefton L30

Access At Cronadun, 11 km
north of Reefton on SH 69,
turn onto Boatmans Road; the
route starts at the roadend
(6 km)

Alternative Route Continue
down the Montgomerie and
Waitahu river valleys to exit
at the Gannons Road bridge,
then cross the saddle to
Capleston (8–9 hours).

Information DOC Reefton, Ph 03 732 8472

WARNING! This was once a mining area –
beware of old workings, unstable structures and
mine shafts.

Mt Cook. The whole district is steeped in history, being part of the Reefton Goldfields Area. It saw 10 years of intense mining activity following on from the 1896 discovery, by William Kirwan, of gold-bearing quartz high on the hill now bearing his name. The existence of the fine Kirwans Track, which passes through forest to a comfortable bushline hut, is due to the hard work and perseverance of the early miners who searched for gold in the Inangahua/Reefton area.

The track starts at the now defunct goldminers' settlement of Capleston, 17 kilometres north of Reefton at the end of Boatmans Road. Back in the late 1800s these grass- and gorse-covered flats apparently boasted seven hotels, built to support a population of over a thousand. The legacy of these industrious times lies scattered throughout the region in the form of various old mining sites, fenced-off shafts and drives, derelict huts and batteries, and a perfectly graded pack track, which this route follows.

VICTORIA CONSERVATION PARK



Kirwans Track offers a good introduction to the less frequently visited Victoria Conservation Park, situated west of the Main Divide between Reefton and Inangahua. This range of rugged bush-clad mountainsides and open tussock tops offers a great weekend trip, with superb views over the Paparoas and down the crest of the Southern Alps to Aoraki/Mount Cook.

The initial 20 minutes from the roadend starts at a rotting wooden bridge over the creek and passes along an old road line through farmland and into the forest. The track leads down through a man-made tunnel, used to divert water from nearby battery sites, before abruptly crossing Boatmans Creek on a long swingbridge to the true left bank. The gently undulating track now passes through fine specimens of the dominant red beech to cross, after about an hour, a substantial wooden bridge leading back to the true right bank. Shortly after this, the junction of Boatmans Creek and Topffer Creek is reached, and a further bridge crosses to the true left of Topffer Creek, where the track starts its long, steady climb up to the bushline.

This is an extremely well-graded path as it heads up the spur, sidling in and out of narrow side creeks, and with occasional zigzags up steeper sections to gain about 900 metres of elevation in three to four hours. Expect to be accompanied through the forest by friendly fantails, tomtits and bush robins, and if you are lucky you may also spot a shy kaka off the track.

As the bushline is approached, a clearing with an old ruined hut is passed before a side trail leads steeply uphill from the main pack track for 15 minutes (and not really the half-hour that is indicated) to the well-designed and spacious Kirwans Hut, complete with its large frontage of panorama windows. This 12-bunk hut (stove with coal provided) is located in a clearing on the 1297-metre-high Kirwans Hill, and has views on a fine day down the length of the Southern Alps to Aoraki/Mt Cook on the distant horizon, some 220 kilometres away. Closer at hand is the rugged Paparoa Range, rising above the Inangahua Valley to the west, with the southern outliers of the Victoria Range poking above the twisted beech forest around the hut. The obvious scar of the Garvey Creek Coal Mine to the southwest cannot be missed among the otherwise virgin ridges and valleys.



The open tops around Kirwans Hill provide an even better panorama and should not be missed so long as the weather is fine. The extra 45-minute walk from the hut is worth the effort, especially if you time it to enjoy a memorable sunset over a sizeable part of the top half of the South Island. The track up through the final section of forest to a tussock- and scrub-covered ridge is straightforward, leading directly to a commanding

high point at 1315 metres. The trig point of Kirwans Hill itself is slightly lower and to the west of here, while an outlier summit at the eastern end of these limited open tops looks down to the forested depths of Kirwans Creek and the Montgomerie Valley beyond.

On a clear day the views from this isolated hill are stunning, from the obvious blocky top of Mt Owen, framed in a saddle to the north, down the rugged crest of the Victoria Range to Mt Rolleston at Arthur's Pass, Mt Evans and Mt Whitcombe at the head of the Wanganui River, and all the way to Aoraki/Mt Cook

Evening at Kirwans Hut, Victoria Conservation Park

and its neighbouring peaks in the far south. Remember to take a torch for the gloomy half-hour return trip through the forest back to the hut.

The Kirwans Track drops steeply from the hut to Montgomerie Valley and down to the Waitahu River, enabling a full circuit of the area to be made. The final 14 kilometres of this circuit follow a rather dull 4WD road, so returning along the previous day's ascent route is realistically a preferable, and much shorter, option. If you are planning on making the round trip, allow seven to eight hours to complete the circuit back to Gannons Road bridge, plus a further hour over the low, scrubby saddle to the start of the track at Capleston.

There are a number of interesting exploratory trips that can be made around Kirwans Hut, including the Kirwans Reward Mine, just a short distance below the main track over the saddle. The remains of an aerial ropeway with buckets attached can still be seen at these opencast workings, while further downhill the ruins of Mrs Flannigan's boarding house can be found in a bush clearing. Some time spent beforehand at the extensive and very informative displays at Reefton Visitor Centre will give a fuller perspective on the fascinating history of this region.



LEWIS PASS NATIONAL RESERVE

Lake Daniell



Duration 2 days

Grade Easy

Times 6 hours total. SH 7 to Manson-Nichols Memorial Hut (sleeps 24, stove with coal provided): 3 hours.

Maps Springs Junction L31, Lewis M31

Access SH 7, 10 km west of Maruia Springs. Pick-ups and drop-offs, plus safe car parking, can be arranged with Maruia Springs Thermal Resort, Ph 03 523 8840.

Information DOC Reefton, Ph 03 732 8472

The trip to Lake Daniell is a perfect introduction to the delights of getting away from the main highway for a night, and a good first tramp for enthusiastic children. The track through the forest is very gentle and leads to a comfortable hut by a tranquil lake, complete with a stove for cold evenings and state-of-the-art 'Rota-loos' instead of the usual smelly long-drop. A spot of early morning fishing from the boat jetty as mist drifts over the water completes the idyllic weekend away, although others may have the same idea and consequently the hut at Lake Daniell can get crowded.

The track starts at Marble Hill, 10 minutes' drive west of the hot pools at Maruia Springs. There are several DOC campsites within a few hundred metres of each other by the forest edge, a good place to spend Friday night before setting off for the lake the next morning.

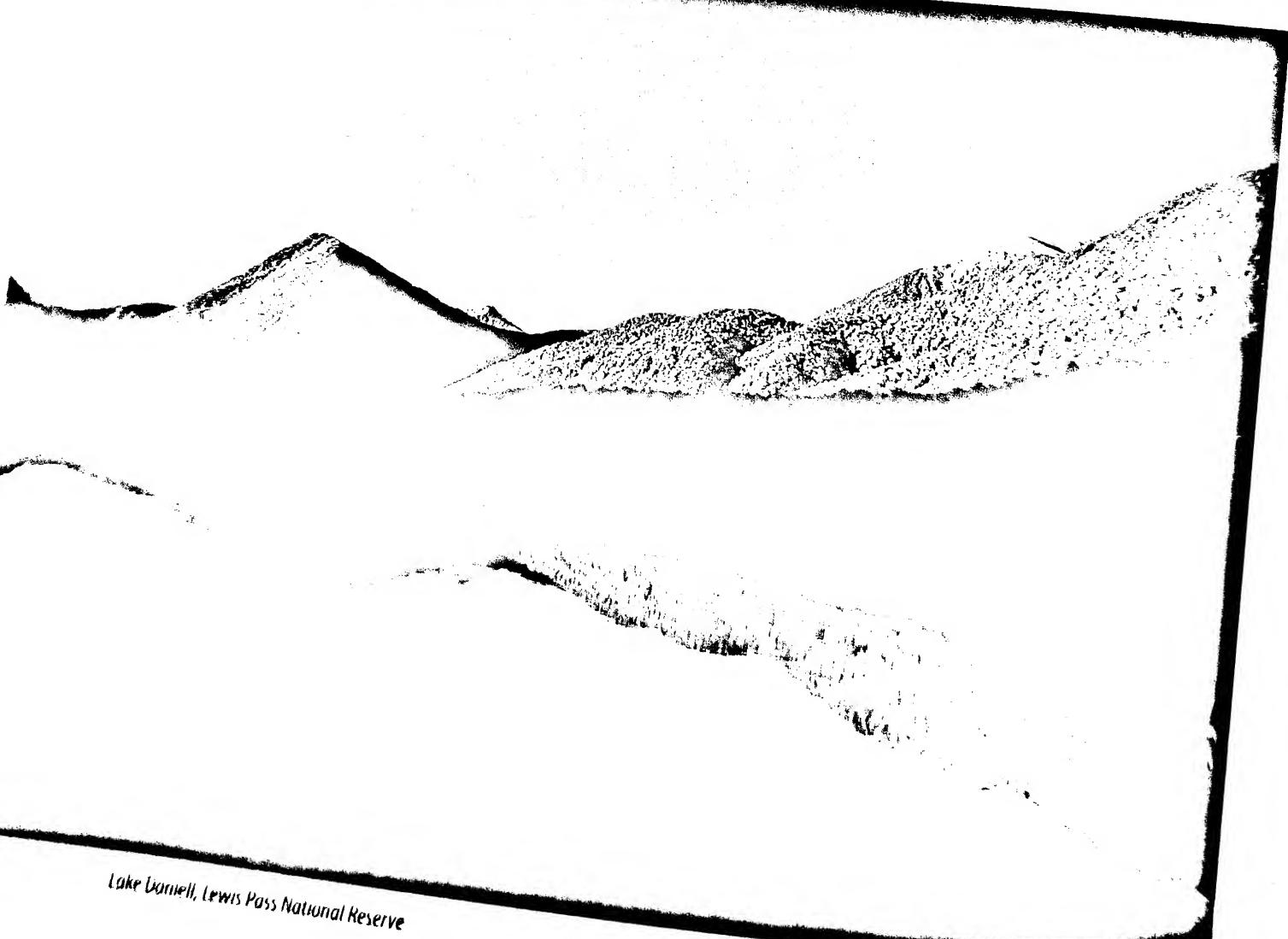
The track is of a high standard all the way, mostly through delightfully lush beech forest interspersed with a few grassy river flats. Upon entering the forest, the track soon crosses a small bridge over the Maruia River, where the clear blue waters are funnelled through a narrow gorge. Alluvial gold has apparently been found here, giving this section of river the nickname the Sluice Box.

The track then follows above the Alfred River, passing beneath large stands of red beech where a mixture of broadleaf species, mosses and ferns smothers the forest floor.

Continue for an hour or so to a well-positioned bench, situated above the confluence of the Alfred and Pell rivers. Once, no doubt, this offered a view down to these forks, but forest growth has now obscured the outlook.

Soon after, the track leaves the Alfred River and follows the smaller Frazer Stream up to Lake Daniell. It is only a short distance around the lake to the Manson-Nichols Memorial Hut (sleeps 24, stove with coal provided), which is situated in a clearing with a fine view over the lake to forest-clad hills on the far shore. This hut is named in memory of three trampers, Brian and Sharon Manson and Phil Nichols, who died on the opposite shore in 1975 when the hut they were staying in was hit by a mudslide.

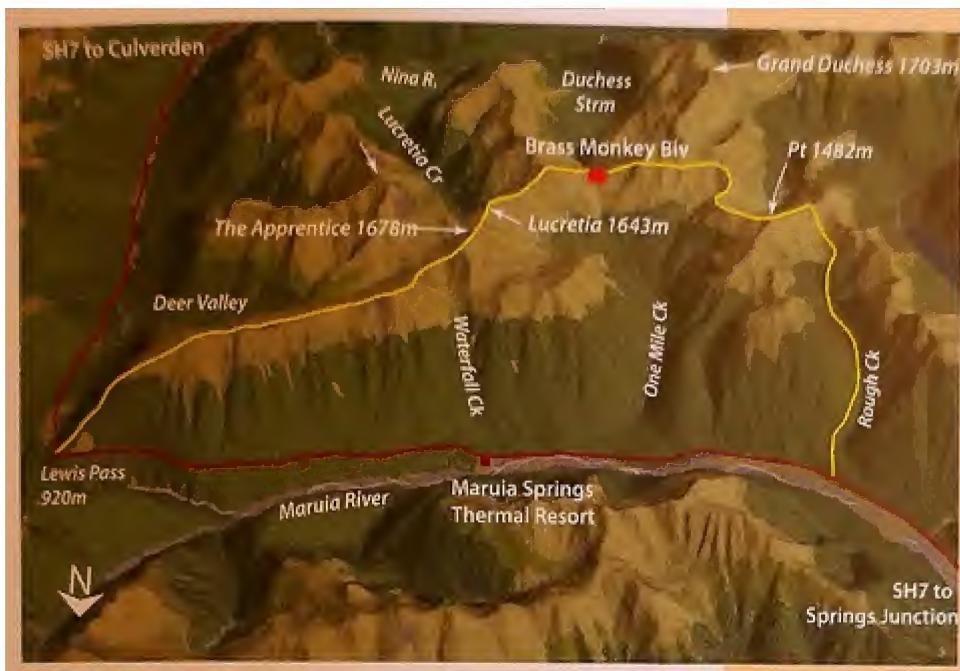
The way back is via the same track down to the highway, and takes between two and three hours. Allow for a leisurely morning's exploration of the nearby forest first, or rise at dawn to enjoy the early morning mist over the water, go fishing or even swim in the safe waters of the lake.



Lake Daniell, Lewis Pass National Reserve

LEWIS PASS NATIONAL RESERVE

Lewis Pass Tops



This classic tops trip in the Lewis Pass area is very accessible from the main highway and offers a fine tramp above the bushline with very expansive views for much of the time. A couple of rocky summits are climbed en route, and you have the opportunity of staying at a cute little tarnside bivvy hut. By starting near the crest of the Lewis Pass, at 920 metres, a lot of the hard uphill work is taken out of the trip. However, there is still enough to keep the hillclimbers happy, with the long descent reserved for the end of the tramp on the second day.

A signed track leads uphill from SH 7, 500 metres west of the Lewis Pass, passing through patches of open scrub and into mature beech forest to emerge at the well-defined bushline after an hour or so. Poles lead from here up onto the undulating ridge above, which is followed over a carpet of delightfully springy alpine grasses and a scattering of small tarns.

The route is unmarked after these tarns, but obvious enough in clear visibility, dropping over a rocky knoll to a saddle before climbing steeply up to The Apprentice. At 1678 metres this peak is the highest point reached on this tramp, and is about three hours from the highway. Mt Technical (1870 m) can also be climbed from here. Its northwest ridge offers a fairly tricky scramble, although this can be avoided by skirting above Lucretia Creek to the south until a suitable scree-filled gully leads directly to the top.

The route continues to the summit of Lucretia along the narrowing ridge, which is

Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate

Time 11–13 hours total.

Lewis Pass to Brass Monkey Biv (2 bunks): 6–7 hours.

Brass Monkey Biv to Lewis Pass Highway via Rough Creek: 5–6 hours.

Maps Lewis M31, Trackmap 335/06

Access From SH 7, 500 metres west of Lewis Pass (920 m). Pick-ups and drop-offs, plus safe car parking, can be arranged with Maruia Springs Internal Resort, Ph 03 523 8840.

Alternative Route From the pass above the Blue Grey Valley, follow the poled route heading south down to the bushline and on to Lake Christabel Hut (2–3 hours). Return to the road from the hut (5–6 hours).

Information Hurunui Visitor Information Centre, Ph 0800 442 663

adorned with a few rocky towers along the way (these can easily be bypassed if necessary). Beyond this summit, with views across a large section of the Lewis Pass mountains and valleys, the ridge carries on in a southwesterly direction, over a couple of minor bumps, until an obvious tarn draining into Duchess Stream can be seen below. From this point, descend to a small, definite saddle occupied by some picturesque tarns and an orange-coloured 'garden shed'. This shed is the Brass Monkey Biv, which has recently been lovingly renovated by enthusiastic volunteers and now provides perfectly snug accommodation for two people. As its name implies, the north-south-aligned site is not basked in endless sunshine, and at 1300 metres the bivvy can get quite cold. Nevertheless, it makes an excellent overnight stop along the way. Note that toilets are not provided, so ensure that the area around these small tarns and One Mile Creek, which drains them, is kept free of human waste.

From Brass Monkey Biv there is a choice of routes around to the pass above Rough Creek. It is a strenuous climb from the bivvy back up to the ridgeline first thing in the morning, but with clear visibility this is a better option than the long sidle around the upper basin of One Mile Creek. This sidle crosses a few scree slopes and tussock shelves, before heading up to the broad ridge overlooking the Blue Grey River.

Once the first rocky lump on the ridge has been gained, the route then continues to Pt 1674, from where a ridge leads southwards to the popular summit of the Grand Duchess. Our route to the head of Rough Creek follows the increasingly narrow main ridge, with a scattering of avoidable rock towers. The final peak overlooking the Blue Grey River is quite craggy and steep to climb down; a better option would be to descend the gully that drops from just below the summit to the headwaters of One Mile Creek. A



Late evening, Lewis Pass 1985



Brass Monkey Biv beside tarns on the Lewis Pass tops

couple of small tarns are passed en route, before a short climb leads back onto the now broad ridge heading north.

The going is now considerably easier along this soft, grassy ridge, which curls around the head of the Blue Grey Valley to a high 'pass' above Rough Creek, about three hours from the bivvy. Drop your packs by the wooden pole marking the pass and stroll uphill for five minutes to a flat-topped summit overlooking Lake Christabel, nestled among a swathe of thickly forested ridges and valleys. This is a perfect lunch stop on a clear day.

The poled route over this pass is followed down and across the tussock basin at the head of Rough Creek to a well-marked track into the forest. The name is apt, as it is fairly steep and overgrown in places, but the track is always adequately marked as it follows one side or the other of the small creek, crossing frequently. The route is barred by sporadic tree falls, but it is easy to pick up the trail beyond these obstructions. The 900-metre descent from the pass back to the highway takes between two and three hours.

The track emerges from the forest five kilometres west of Maruia Springs Thermal Resort; if prior transport arrangements have not been made, it may be possible to hitch a ride along this fast section of road. Otherwise, allow 45 minutes for the walk back to the hot pools, by which time they will be appreciated even more.

Nina Valley & Devilskin Saddle

LEWIS PASS NATIONAL RESERVE

Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate

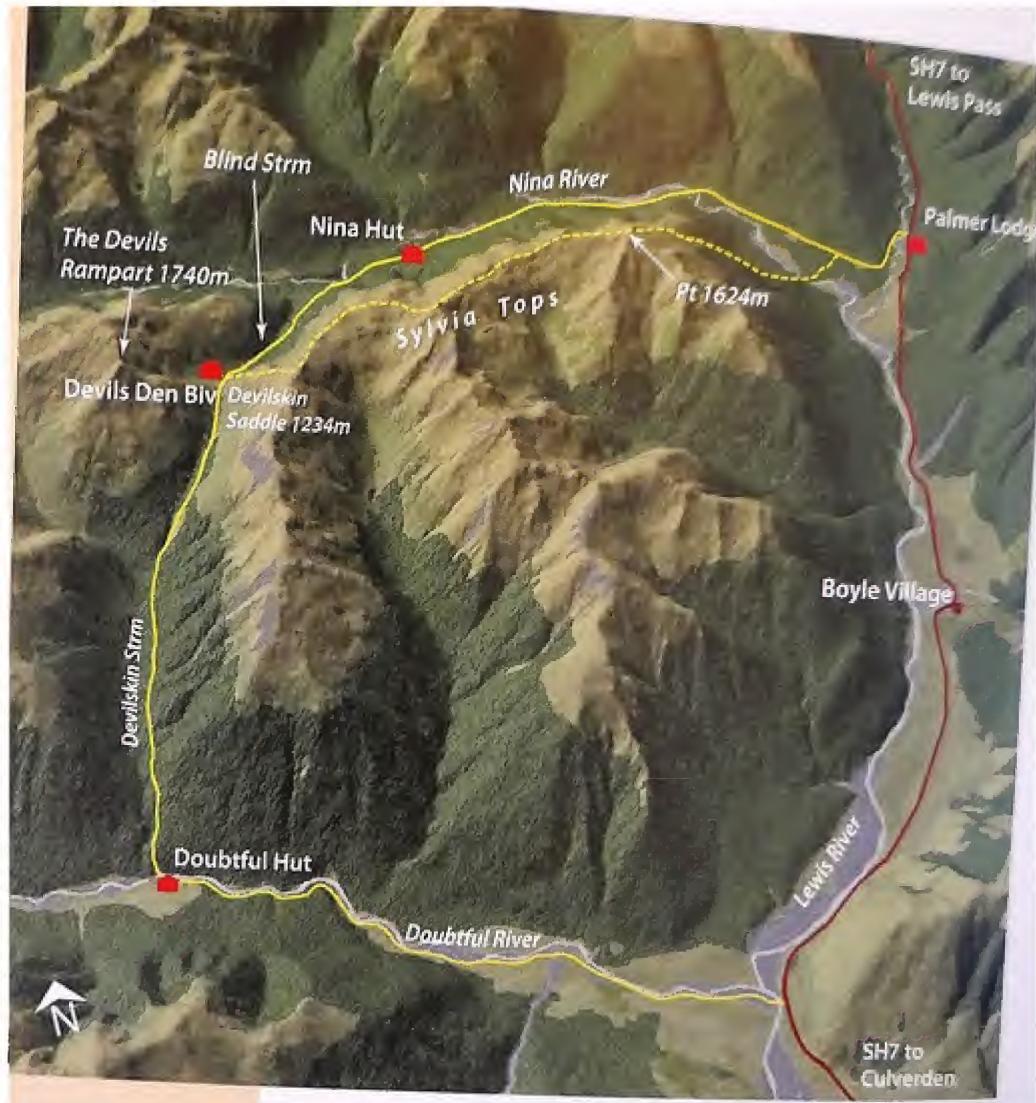
Time 10 hours total. SH 7 (by Palmer Lodge) to Nina Hut (10 bunks, stove): 3 hours. Nina Hut to Devilskin Biv (2 bunks): 2 hours. Devilskin Biv to SH 7 via Doubtful Valley or over Sylvia Tops: 5 hours.

Maps Boyle M32, Lewis M31

Access Lewis Pass Road (SH 7), 12 km north of Engineers Camp

Alternative Route In good weather, travel from Devilskin Saddle along Sylvia Tops and back down to the Nina Valley. This takes roughly the same time as carrying on over to the Doubtful Valley.

Information Hurunui Visitor Information Centre, Ph 0800 442 663



The Nina Valley provides one of the most popular trips in the Lewis Pass area, being a gentle forest walk, following the delightful Nina River at times.

The new Nina Hut, built in 2002, is situated in an open clearing with views of the tops; far better than the old hut site in the damp and shady valley on the far bank of the river. A trip over Devilskin Saddle to the Doubtful Valley provides a nice balance of forested and open valley travel along with the option of a night on the actual saddle in the brand new Devilskin Biv.

The track starts opposite Palmer Lodge (a NZ Deerstalkers' Association hut), crossing a swingbridge over the Lewis River before entering beech forest. Sections through this forest are quite enchanting as you pass stands of stunted trees draped with mosses and lichens, the result of growing on a fairly damp old river terrace.

The clear waters of the Nina River are reached in about one hour, where some deep

pools would be very enticing on a hot day. Short sections of open flats lead to more beech forest and then a large swingbridge crossing over to the true right of the Nina River.

The track can be boggy in places, but is always easy to follow as it hugs the valley side, with some ups and downs as a few small side creeks have to be negotiated. It finally emerges onto a dracophyllum-covered knoll where the 10-bunk Nina Hut is perfectly sited some 200 metres south of the river.

Devilskin Saddle is a further two hours from here, and would make a fine place to stop for the night if nobody else got there first. From the Nina Hut a rising traverse sidles into Blind Stream, up which the track leads steeply to the bushline, with some pulling on tree roots and rocks along the way. A further 20 minutes weaving through tall tussock and the occasional spaniard bush leads to the narrow Devilskin Saddle (1234 m). The new bivvy hut, the Devils Den (two bunks, rainwater barrel), was built in 2008, and is perched in a commanding spot just above and to the west of the saddle.

The route over Sylvia Tops starts here with a steep climb through subalpine scrub to open grasslands above. Excellent campsites by small tarns can be found along these tops, taking about two and a half hours to reach Pt 1624. A broad spur leads down to the bushline where a large marker shows the way into the forest and, after a further two hours, down to the Nina River. There is no longer a walkwire across the river, but easy fords in normal flow lead back to the main Nina Valley track and the highway.

For the all-weather route over to the Doubtful Valley, follow poles down from the saddle and into Devilskin Stream at the bushline. This takes longer than it appears due to the minefield of aggressive spaniards and the occasional hole – both well disguised by long, thick tussock grass.

At the bushline the track contours well above the stream on the true left all the way to the Doubtful Valley below, fording the river to reach the old Doubtful Hut (two bunks, fireplace) in about three hours from the saddle. For the final gentle two hours back to the highway refer to the Lake Man chapter on page 56.



Trampers heading towards the Devils Den Biv. Lewis Pass

Lake Man

LEWIS PASS NATIONAL RESERVE

Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate

Time 13–15 hours total. SH 7 to Lake Man Biv (2 bunks): 5 hours. Lake Man Biv to SH 7 via Lake Man and the Doubtful Range: 8–10 hours.

Maps Lake Sumner L32, Boyle M32

Access Lewis Pass Road (SH 7), 1 km north of Engineers Camp

Alternative Route In poor weather you can cross the 1300-metre-high saddle directly from Lake Man Biv to the Hope River instead of traversing the Doubtful Range.

Information Hurunui Visitor Information Centre, Ph 0800 442 663



The trip to Lake Man lies slightly off the beaten track, which is probably just as well since the bushline bivvy sleeps only three at a squeeze. Combined with a return trip over the Doubtful Range, it is a classic weekend tramp, with a blend of river valley and mountaintop travel, plus a side trip to a wild alpine lake.

The trip starts by wading through the Boyle River about a kilometre west of Engineers Camp on SH 7 (cars can be parked more safely here than right by the side of the road). For anyone who is not yet a die-hard Kiwi tramer, it is possible to cross the Boyle barefoot, since the remaining 14 hours are potentially dry.

Gain a low terrace on the far bank and follow easy sheep tracks through thickets of matagouri on the true right of the Doubtful River. This track, now marked, follows the river flats, with a few incursions into the beech forest, to reach the small and run-down Doubtful Hut (sleeps two) after about two hours. Continue along the flats for an hour to the junction with Kedron River, where a signpost points up to the bivvy. The track is initially steep but well marked through the thick forest understorey, before easing off to reach the cheerful orange tin shed that is Lake Man Biv some two hours from the valley floor. As the bivvy has only two bunks and floor space for one or two more, it is advisable either to carry a tent or arrive early on weekends.

Lake Man itself is about an hour above the bivvy, and makes an ideal side trip in the afternoon if you plan to return to the highway the way you came. Alternatively, a visit

to the lake can be combined with the next day's travel, although this makes for a return trip of eight hours or more over the Doubtful Range.

A short section of forest and some bushline scrub soon leads from Lake Man Biv to easy alpine herbfields. Pass a waterfall on the true right before crossing above to gain a broad shelf that angles left towards the outlet stream of the lake. A short scramble up easy bluffs on the true left of the outlet waterfalls leads directly to the lake, a typical but nevertheless attractive alpine tarn set among towering crags and tussock slopes.

There are a number of possible routes from the lakeshore to the rocky ridge that culminates in the 1782-metre-high Mt Lakeman. Probably the easiest involves sidling around the lake for about 10 minutes before heading up tussock and scree slopes to the southwest. This soon leads to the crest of the ridge south of Mt Lakeman, which can be ascended via a rocky scramble from this point.

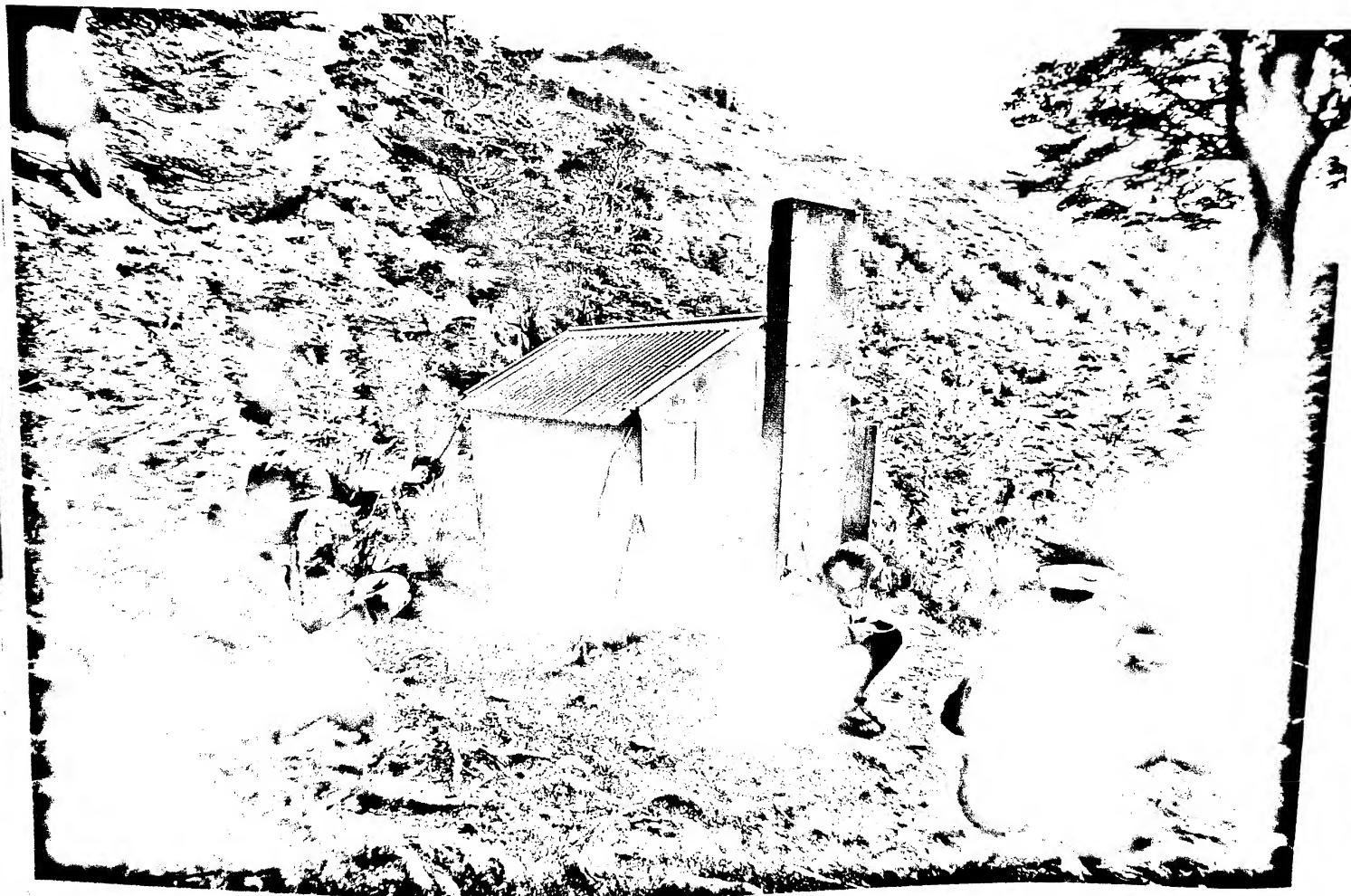
The ridge down to a broad saddle below (separating Kedron River and Pussy Stream) is quite sharp and exposed. It is possible to bypass most of the difficulties on the northern side, but care should be taken as the rock is quite loose in places. The springy alpine cushion plants that cover the slope down to the marshy and tarn-dotted saddle are a welcome contrast to the rocky terrain above. This is a good spot for some early lunch, as it is some three hours' steady travel from the bivvy.



Early morning near Lake Man Biv

A poled route leads directly from Lake Man Biv over this saddle to Pussy Stream and the Hope River. In bad weather this provides a more sheltered return route, although it is considerably longer than that over the tops: allow nine hours from here via the Hope Valley to the highway.

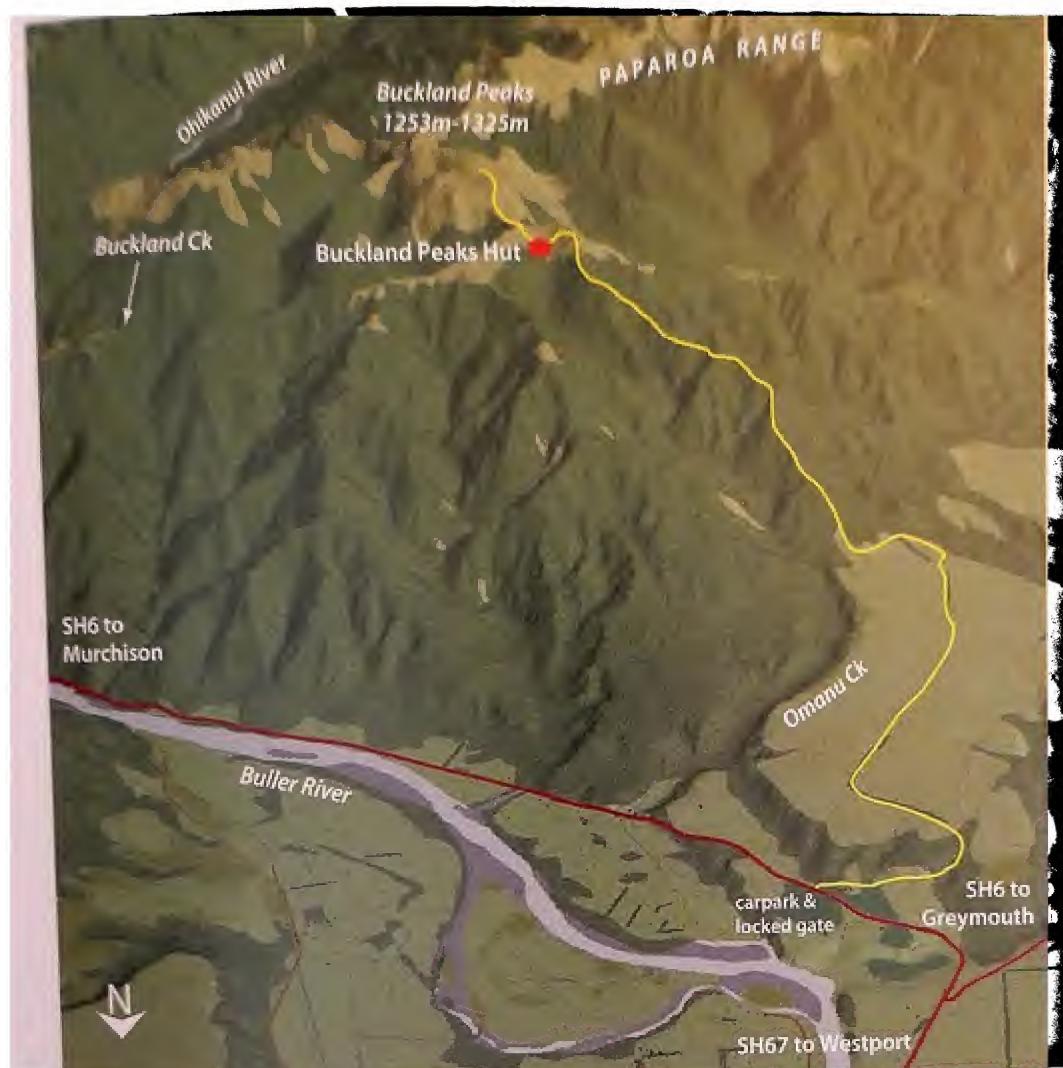
From a large tarn on the saddle, ascend the steep, broad hillside above to the main ridge of the Doubtful Range. This is easily followed, and affords great views to the north and south over Lake Sumner Forest Park and further afield. Mt Murray is reached after about three hours. From here, a tongue of tussock leads to the bush edge, where an untracked but fairly open route heads down broad, forested slopes to the sheep tracks along the Lower Doubtful Valley. You can then rejoin the previous day's track to return to the Boyle River crossing and the highway.



Lake Man Biv, Lewis Pass National Reserve

PAPAROA RANGE

Buckland Peaks



The Paparoa National Park takes its name from a range of rugged mountains situated near the West Coast, between Greymouth and Westport. Much of this area is accessible only to the hardened tramp, involving much trackless route-finding and serious rock scrambling along the sharp granite tops. The two Paparoa mountaintop walks described in this book, however, make forays into either end of the range, giving the moderate tramp a taste of the unique flavour of the region without the drama.

Their steep rise from sea level to over 1500 metres in a very short distance makes the Paparoas subject to rapid weather changes and, in summer, the tops invariably cloud over as the day warms up. Late autumn or even winter provide the visitor with more stable weather patterns without this daily cloud cover, and the crystal-clear views down the length of the South Island more than compensate for the shorter and colder days.

On SH 6, a couple of kilometres east of the Westport turnoff, is a sign to Buckland Peaks Track. The initial section of this walk is well-signposted and begins from a locked gate leading to open and uninteresting farmland. The 8-kilometre 4WD road across

Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate

Time 13–15 hours total.
Carpark to Buckland Peaks Hut (6 bunks): 6 hours. Buckland Peaks Hut to Buckland tops: 2 hours. Buckland Peaks Hut to carpark: 4–5 hours.

Map Westport K29

Access From SH 6, a few kilometres east of SH 67 (Westport)

Information DOC Westport, Ph 03 788 8008

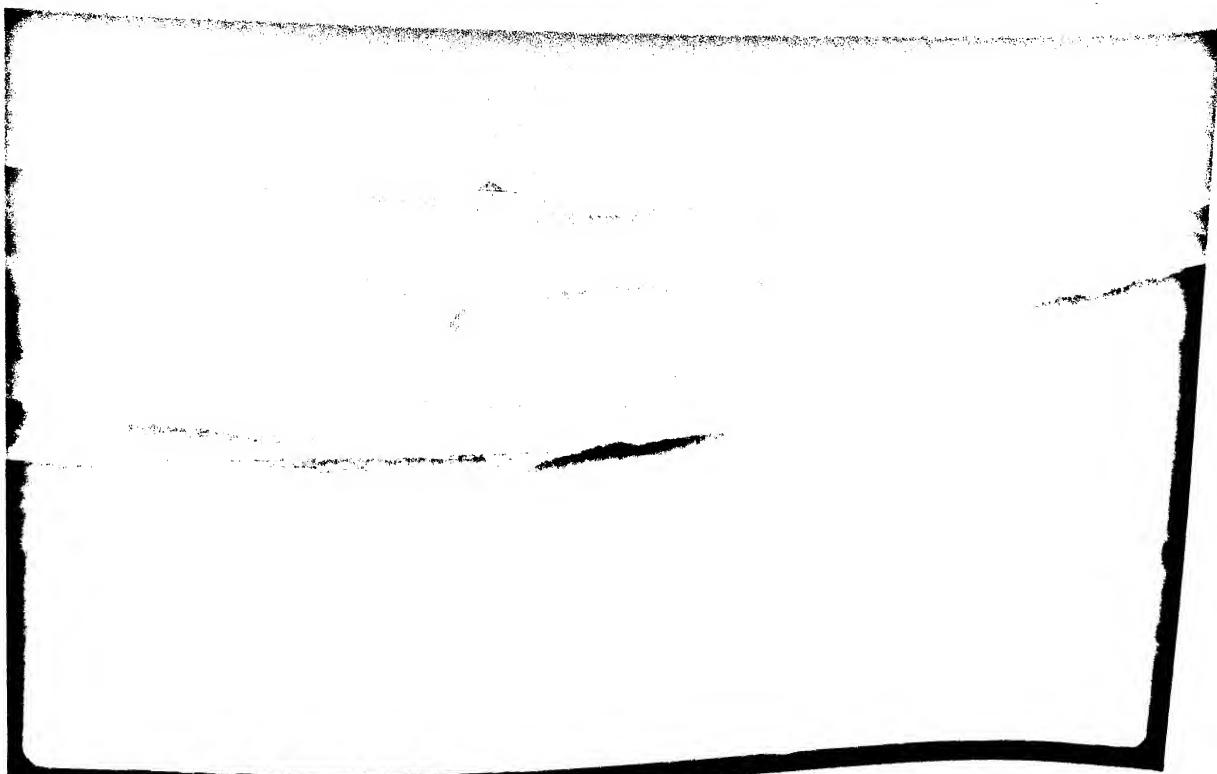
paddocks to the start of the track, and conservation land, is for walkers only. Please note that mountain bikers are not permitted to use this farm track.

From here, the track climbs steeply through a short section of manuka scrub into the forest proper. The only water you pass until the hut is reached is a small stream on the true right of the track near the start. The well-marked track meanders through mature stands of hard beech with a rich understorey of ferns. Higher up the hillside, the forest species include rata, kamahi and the unusual-looking mountain neinei, with soft, springy mosses underfoot. Listen out for the melodic song of the bellbirds, which seem to be quite prolific in this forest.

A 'halfway house' clearing in the bush provides a good rest stop, with fine views over the town of Westport and the Buller River winding its way towards the sea. A further hour or so through this delightfully varied forest brings you to the bushline and a section of subalpine scrub and tussock, with isolated pockets of forest largely comprising the locally common silver pine. DOC's newly constructed Buckland Peaks Hut (six bunks), which was built to replace the older Venturers Hut, soon comes into view, nestled in a sheltered basin below and to the northeast of the ridgeline. It is still common to hear great spotted kiwis calling in the forest at night near this hut.

If the peaks are cloud-free, drop your pack at the hut and continue up the ridge, following the marker poles. From here there are views up and down the top end of the South Island, and on a clear day the obvious snow-covered Aoraki/Mt Cook massif is visible to the south, at a distance of over 230 kilometres.

It is worth the effort of making an early start for the Buckland Peaks themselves, thus avoiding the frequent cumulus build-up that occurs on most days in summer. Climb up





Winter sunset on Buckland Peaks, with view northwards to Karamea

to a low saddle south of the hut and follow the broad ridge around to a second saddle. Ascend between interesting granite outcrops, with occasional rock cairns, to the high point of the Buckland Peaks, Pt 1325. Here, small tarns are tucked among strange rock formations and there is plenty of scope for exploration all around the open tops. In good weather it would be well worthwhile camping up here, where you can enjoy views south along the rugged spine of the Paparoas to the Southern Alps and north along the curving coastline towards Karamea.

To return, follow the same track back down from the hut through the forest, taking care to spot the tree markers as several false leads could inadvertently be taken.

Inland Pack Track

PAPAROA NATIONAL PARK

Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate

Time 11–12 hours total.
Carpark to Ballroom: 2–3
hours. Ballroom to Fossil
Creek Camp: 2 hours. Fossil
Creek Camp to Bullock Creek:
2.5 hours. Bullock Creek
to Pororari River: 2 hours.
Pororari River to Punakaiki
road bridge: 2.5 hours.

Maps Punakaiki K30, Paparoa
Parkmap 273/12

Access Fox River carpark, 20
minutes north of Punakaiki
on SH 6

Alternative Route A quicker
route back to the coast follows the Pororari River
Gorge Track, which branches off the Inland Pack
Track at a ford over the Pororari River.

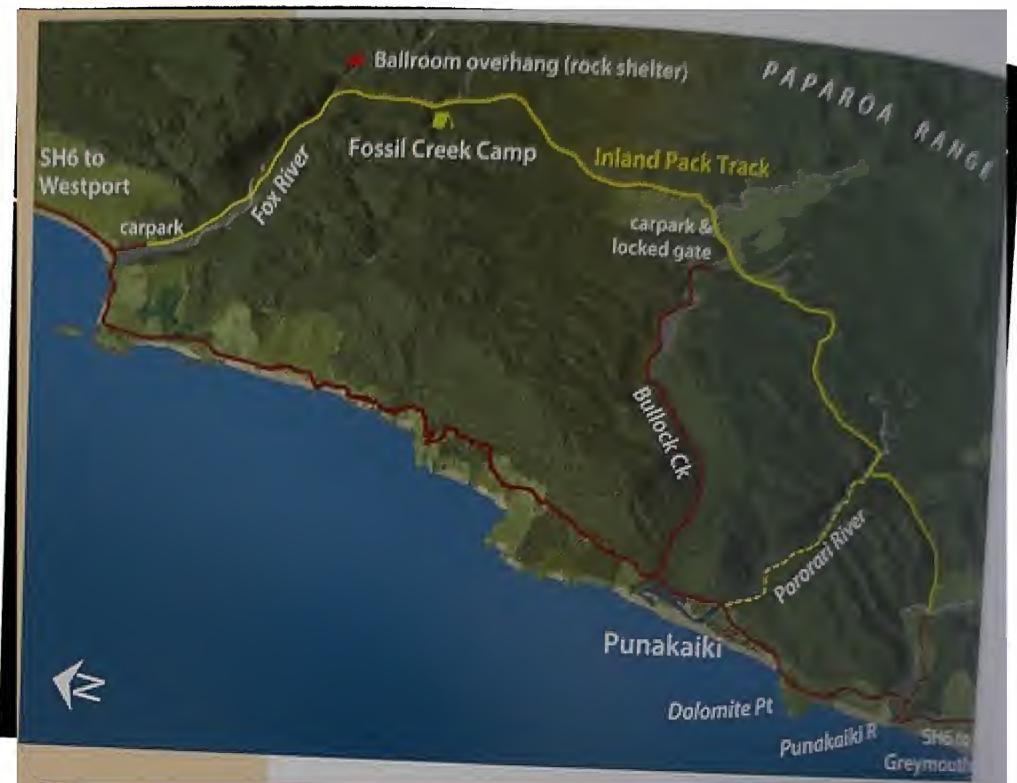
Information DOC Punakaiki, Ph 03 731 1893 –
phone for up-to-date information on river flows
before you leave

WARNING! A good knowledge of safe river
crossing techniques is important for this trip.

crossings and bouldery valley floors that proved time-consuming for the laden ponies. Consequently, the tracks fell into disrepair long before the coast road was constructed, and only survive today by dint of the fact that they pass through some of the most unique and spectacular landscapes of the West Coast.

The attraction of the Inland Pack Track for trampers increases annually. A two-hour walk through this area of temperate rainforest and precipitous limestone gorges can bring you into the heart of some of the most impressive canyons in the country.

From the carpark immediately north of the Fox River bridge (Tiromoana), follow a well-marked trail into the forest and across dried-up riverbeds to where the track splits. A one-and-a-half-hour return detour is possible from here to the so-called Tourist Caves; torches are essential and be careful of stalactites at head height.



As you drive south from Westport along the winding and hilly coastal road to the start of this walk, remember that sections of the coastline here have been motorable only since the late 1920s. For the 60 years prior to the building of the road, access up and down this rugged stretch was possible only via a series of connecting pack tracks that ran some distance inland from the seemingly impassable coastline. Built in response to the opening up of the goldfields, the inland trails were never popular with the diggers, as they involved a great number of river

crossings and bouldery valley floors that proved time-consuming for the laden ponies. Consequently, the tracks fell into disrepair long before the coast road was constructed, and only survive today by dint of the fact that they pass through some of the most unique and spectacular landscapes of the West Coast.

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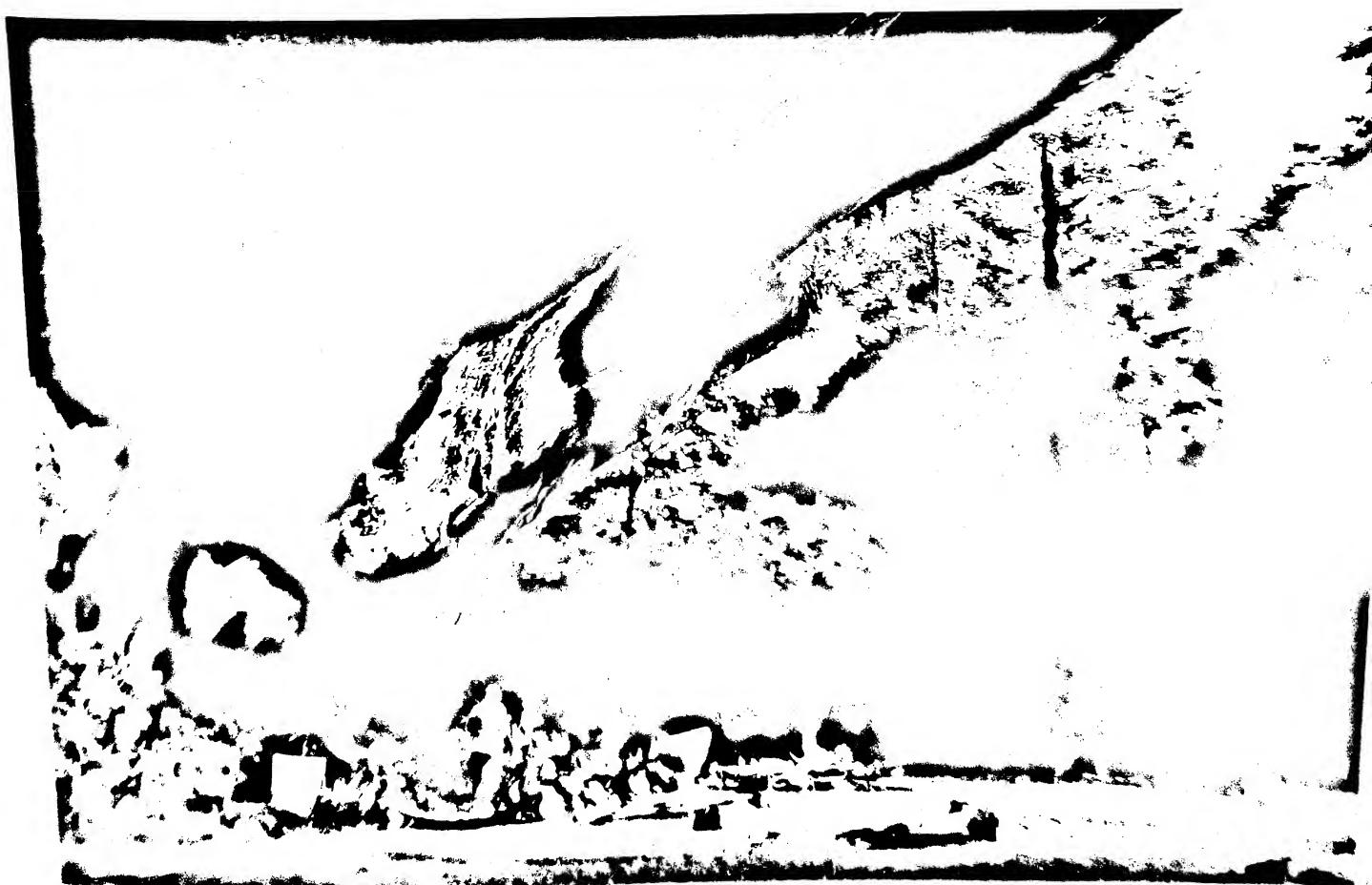
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From this valley floor junction, the track crosses the broad but usually gentle Fox River to continue upstream on its south bank. If this initial river crossing presents difficulties then consider returning, since further crossings (there are plenty) will certainly be deeper and swifter.

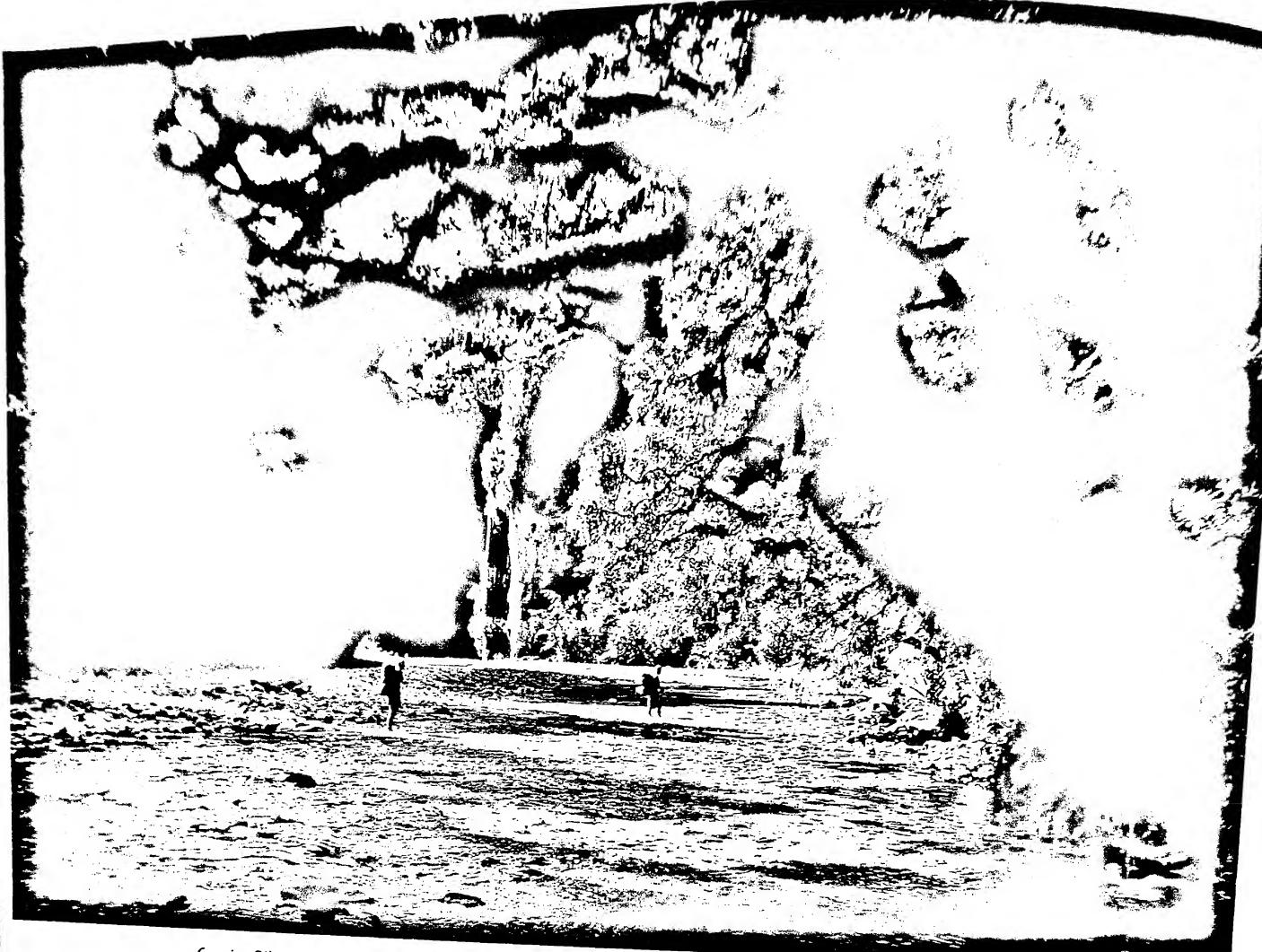
Before plunging back into the forest, stop to look at the lower sections of the gorge, where majestic southern rata rise above the canopy like giant heads of broccoli. One of these trees can be found by the water's edge as you emerge from the river crossing, its deep red flowers very characteristic of the West Coast forests in December and January.

The track contours above the river, with a few minor ups and downs. Remember to pause now and again to gaze up at the towering limestone walls overhead, complete with hanging gardens clinging to their precipitous sides. Soon the trail drops once more to the riverside, from where the Inland Pack Track cuts the corner of the Dilemma Creek/Fox River confluence.

If time allows – and it should – recross the Fox River before entering the narrow, green gorge just above the Dilemma Creek junction; this is a great swimming spot on a warm afternoon. Continue for half an hour up this delightfully secluded limestone canyon, with a number of wet-boot crossings, to reach a massive limestone overhang known affectionately as the Ballroom. There is enough room to sleep an army of trampers under this water-sculptured wave of rock, although in heavy rain the porous limestone does



The Ballroom overhang, Fox River



Crossing Dilemma Creek, Paparoa National Park

drip in places. A toilet is situated in the bush 20 metres away, firewood must be gathered only in the riverbed and resident possums will steal any carelessly stored foodstuffs once darkness falls. Nevertheless, the Ballroom is a bivouac rock par excellence.

If the rain arrives during the night, be prepared to sit out the high water rather than risk crossing a flooded river. Rivers in this area rise and fall very rapidly owing to the proximity of the Paparoa catchment area just 10 kilometres upstream, and patience in this respect could prevent a tragedy.

The route south towards Punakaiki follows the enticingly enclosed Dilemma Creek canyon from its junction half an hour downstream from the Ballroom. There is only one way up this narrow, picturesque gorge, involving wet boots during the numerous river crossings. The track is generally obvious, with limited opportunity to stray far from the river, although after periods of flooding there may be fallen trees and newly scoured pools to negotiate. A sign marks the spot where Fossil Creek enters the main gorge (there are good campsites here and even better ones further up the main valley), and the route follows this secluded and shady bare-rock streambed before climbing up to a dividing ridge separating the Fox and Bullock Creek catchments. Tall beech and rimu trees dominate this section of track. This is still limestone country, so do not stray from the marked trail since the lush undergrowth hides a multitude of potholes – as plenty of moas would testify, were they still foraging in these forests.

Eventually, the track emerges onto farmland (camping permitted), skirting swampy paddocks to a ford over Bullock Creek. From there it follows a short section of farm road before rejoining the track along an old logging trail. The mature forest of beech and rimu, with its rich understorey of ferns, mosses and lichens, makes the route over to the Pororari River a delightful complement to the rocky gorges so far encountered.

After fording the Pororari – easy in normal flow but impassable in flood – the true pack track continues southwards via a low saddle through pleasant sections of mixed broadleaf forest, before dropping down to the Punakaiki River. A quicker route back to the coast follows the Pororari River Gorge Track, which branches off the Inland Pack Track about 100 metres beyond the ford. This takes an hour and passes some inviting swimming holes along the way. The main route involves a gentle stroll along the left bank from the ford, which takes you to the road bridge, complete with the sound of West Coast breakers. Finish the tramp with a short walk along the road to Punakaiki township and a well-deserved coffee at one of the increasing number of cafés that have sprung up here in recent years.



Pororari River canyon

Croesus Track & Moonlight Valley

PAPAROA RANGE

Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate

Time 12–13 hours total.

Carpark to Ces Clark Hut

20 bunks, stove with coal provided): 4 hours. Ces Clark Hut to camp above Moonlight Valley: 4 hours. Camp above Moonlight Valley to Andersons Flat (21 km from Blackball): 4–5 hours.

Maps Ahaura K31, Paparoa Parkmap 273/12

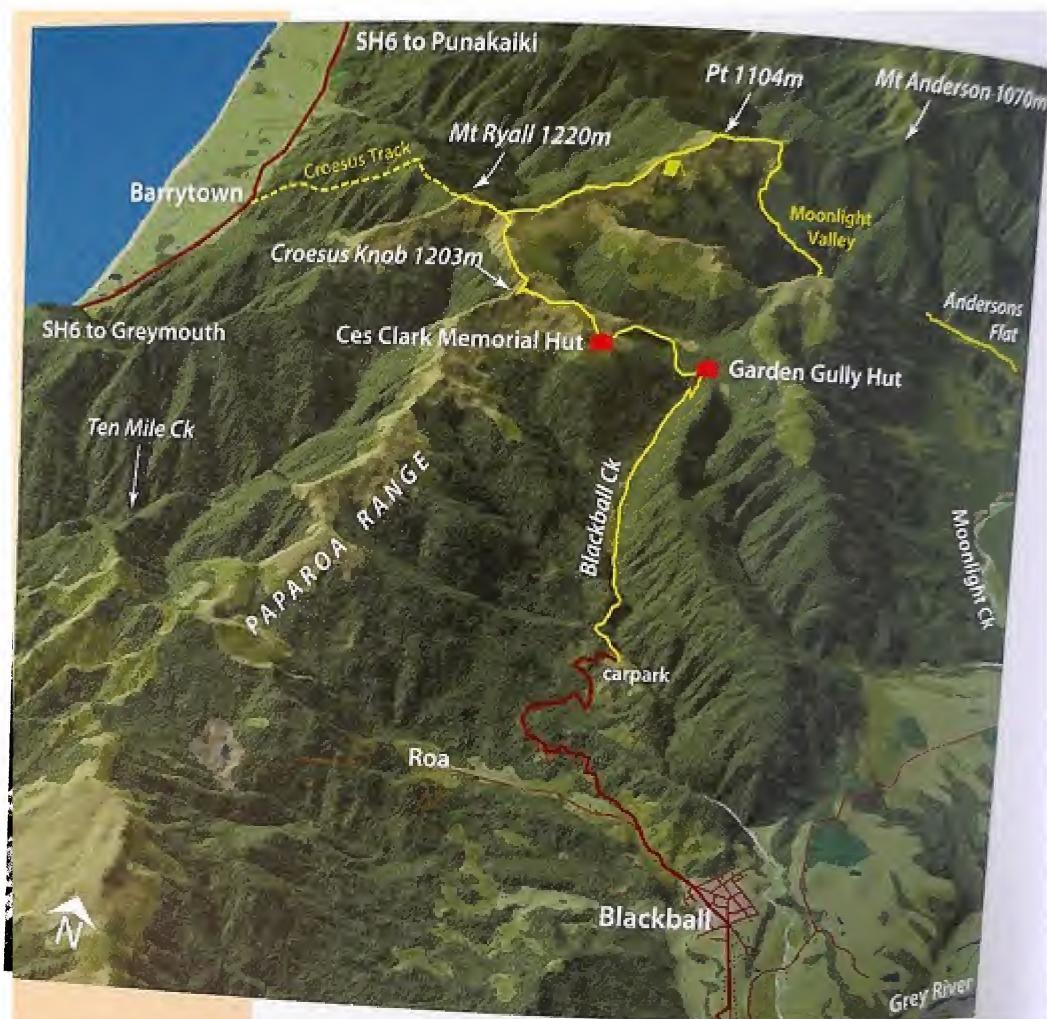
Access From Greymouth, follow the north bank of the Grey River to the Taylorville–Blackball road, then head to Blackball and the track end. There is an intentions book at the start of the track, which should be signed when entering the area.

Alternative Route Continue along the main Croesus Track to the West Coast, finishing at Barrytown, 15 km south of Punakaiki on SH 6.

Information DOC Punakaiki, Ph 03 731 1893; DOC Hokitika, Ph 03 756 9100

less frequented tops to reach the Moonlight Valley. This has the advantage of being more of a round trip, providing another vehicle or mountain bike has been pre-placed in the Moonlight Valley.

Six kilometres above the historic town of Blackball is a large carpark and the start of the track, which follows up the Blackball Creek on a well-benched trail. Starting alongside an exposed coal seam and passing through a section of manuka scrub, the



The Croesus Track is probably the best and most straightforward tramp up to the unique open tops of the Paparoa Range, which otherwise are generally not easily accessible. Although presenting some transport logistics, this is becoming a popular tramp at the southern end of the range as it is served by a network of good tracks and a large, comfortable hut. The trip described here is a variation on the normal Blackball to Barrytown route, taking in the

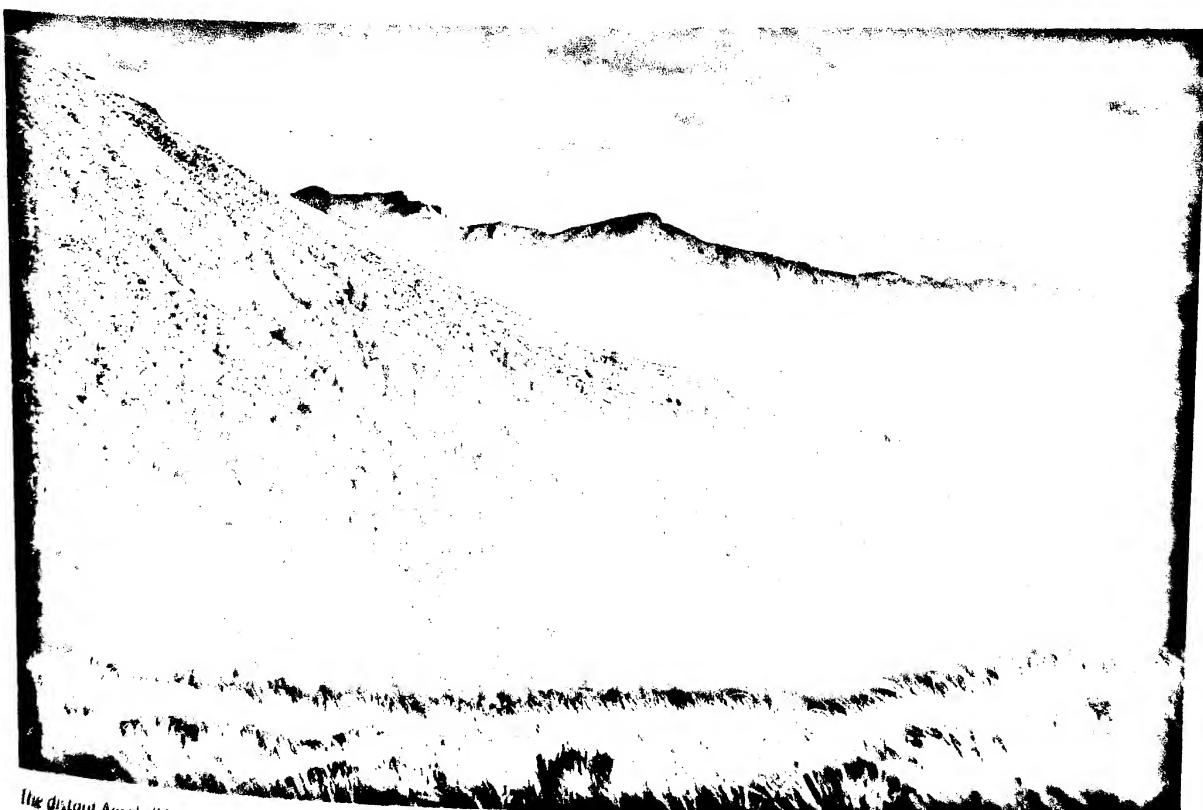
normal Blackball to Barrytown route, taking in the Moonlight Valley. This has the advantage of being more

track soon crosses Smoke-ho Creek on a wire bridge and shortly afterwards drops down to Blackball Creek. A clearing marks the spot where the First Hotel was built in this now deserted valley. Things were very different in these parts during the mid- to late-1800s, when gold fever brought prospectors from all over the world in search of undreamed-of wealth. Along this stretch there are several campsite opportunities, if you do not plan to break up the journey at either the hut or the high camp.

As the Croesus Track is an old, established goldminers' route, all the rivers are bridged and it is well maintained, with relics of the bygone goldmining age scattered throughout the bush. In his book, *The Paparoas Guide* (1981, Native Forest Action Council; now sadly out of print), Andy Dennis writes: 'The track takes its name from the Croesus Mine, and the mine from the fabulously wealthy King Croesus of Lydia (now in Western Turkey) who ruled from 560–546BC. There was apparently an expression "rich as Croesus" and the miners who found quartz veins high on the end of this range were obviously optimists.'

The old and dilapidated Garden Gully Hut (two sagging bunks and an open fireplace) is located after some two hours of walking at a wide part of the valley occupied by swampy Lake Margaret. The hut is a couple of minutes from the main track and could be put to use if necessary, especially if you plan to explore the old stamping battery and mine entrance upstream. These relics are reached in about 20 minutes via a track and swingbridge over Roaring Meg Creek – the right fork climbs up to the mine mouth, while the left fork heads off to the old battery.

The forest in these parts consists of an interesting mixture of kamahi, rata, beech and neinei, among others, slowly changing to dracophyllum and olearia subalpine shrubs as the track gently zigzags up the hillside to the bushline. The Ces Clark Memorial Hut



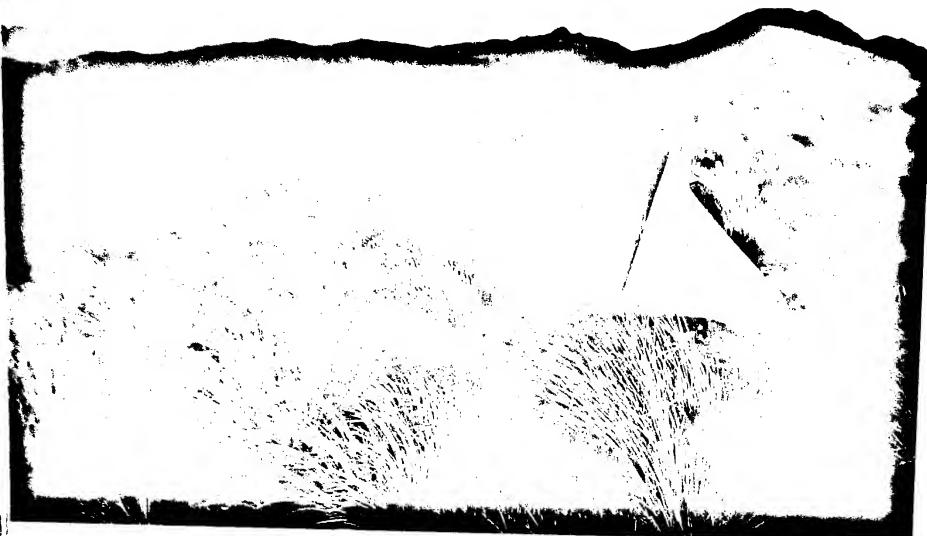
The distant Auraku/Mt Cook massif from near Mt Ryall

(sleeps 20, stove with coal provided by DOC), dedicated to a local who was the driving force behind the reopening of this old route to the West Coast in the 1980s, is reached after four hours from the carpark. Views from here on a clear day extend across the Grey Valley to the peaks of Arthur's Pass and the snow-covered Southern Alps to the south.

The track from the hut across the tussock tops past Croesus Knob to Mt Ryall (1220

m) offers superb views in all directions. Note that although the route is frequently marked with plastic poles, it is quite exposed and therefore dangerous in bad winter weather.

The main Croesus Track route to the West Coast leads back down from Mt Ryall into the bush, from where a good but steep path drops down a spur to a benched zigzag track through the forest. The track emerges onto the West Coast road directly opposite the Barrytown Hotel, about five or six hours after leaving the hut. It is just over 50 kilometres by road between these trailheads, which is



Winter camp on a ridge above Moonlight Valley in the Paparoas

rather too far for an easy bike ride back to your car.

However, instead of following the Croesus Track to Barrytown, this route gives an alternative way off the tops from near Mt Ryall without the same transport hassles. It involves continuing along the broad tussock ridge running northeast towards the central Paparoas until you are above the Moonlight Valley. The track is vague at times, although marked with the occasional pole. Good campsites are possible along this ridge, although water is scarce. There is a small tarn (unmarked on the map) just west of Pt 1147 that offers the best spot for an overnight camp, with great views over the Grey Valley and beyond.

Hopefully the morning views from this high ridge will justify bringing camping equipment, as the Paparoa tops are often clear at dawn and only cloud over as the day warms up. Continue along the ridge for a further hour to a low saddle and a DOC signpost pointing to the bush entrance at the top of the Moonlight Valley. The track through the forest is well marked as it drops steadily down the right branch of the creek, passing near the old Meikles/Moonlight Biv to cross a bridge in the main Moonlight Creek.

For the final couple of hours to Andersons Flat the track passes a number of old, rusting and overgrown relics from the goldmining days. There is even evidence of a small settlement, now largely reclaimed by the ever-advancing West Coast bush. From the route's end a rough forestry road leads down for 9 kilometres to the main road near Atarau, and a further 12 kilometres to Blackball – a feasible proposition if you have a pre-placed mountain bike at Andersons Flat.

Mt Alexander, Taramakau/Grey River catchment



Duration 1–3 days.

Grade Hard

Time 16–17 hours; total.

Camp Creek Bridge to tarn camp: 6 hours. Tarn camp to summit of Mt Alexander: 4 hours. Mt Alexander to Camp Creek Bridge: 6–7 hours.

Map Lake Brunner K32

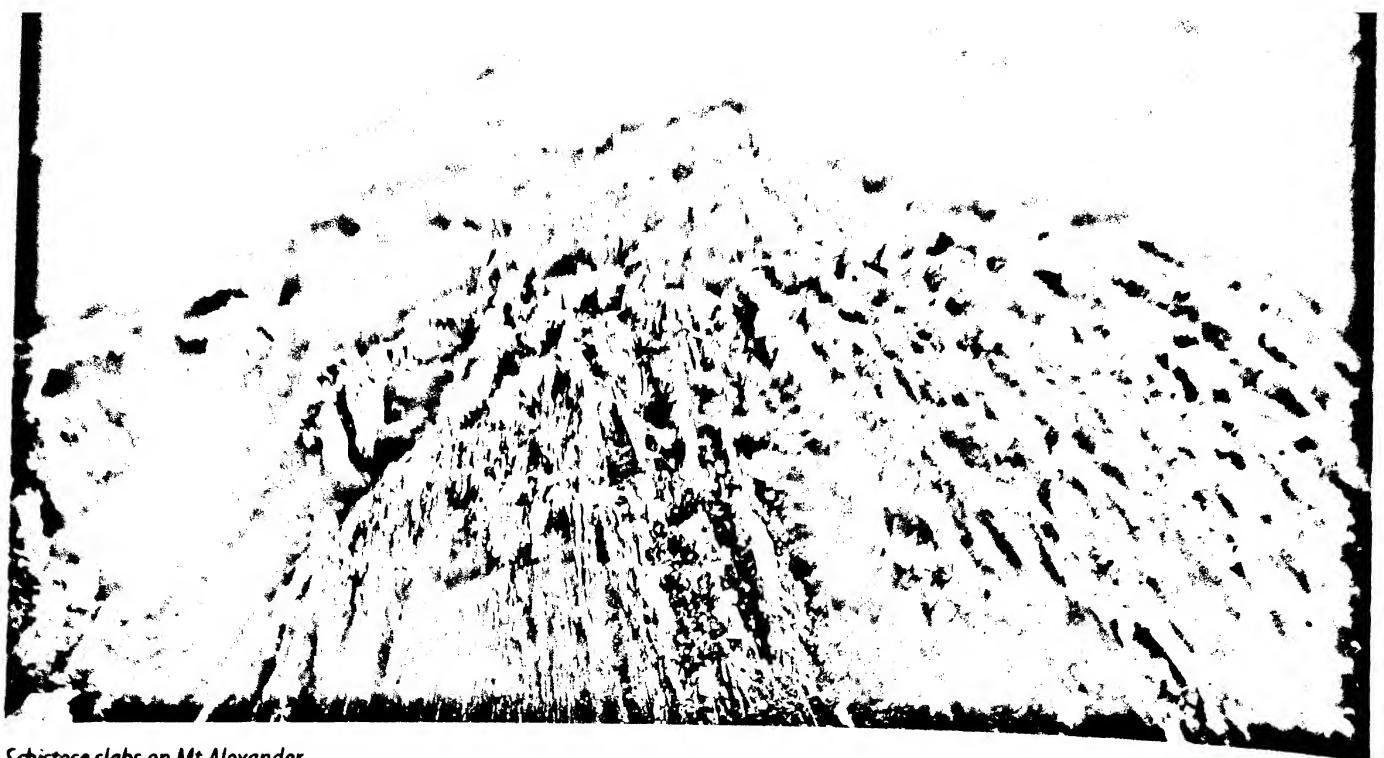
Access From SH 73, west of Jacksons Hotel, take the Inchbonnie–Rotomanu road as far as Camp Creek Bridge

Information DOC Arthur's Pass, Ph 03 318 9211

Mt Alexander is the large bulky massif that you see rising up from across the Taramakau River as you drive between Aickens and Jacksons Hotel. The southern aspect of this range, as viewed from the main highway, presents a very steep escarpment that climbs directly from the valley floor, at an altitude of barely 200 metres, to the summit, at 1958 metres. The mountain has been climbed from this approach, but these days it is more commonly ascended from its gentler, western side.

Four to five hours of reasonable forest tracks lead to the rocky tops of the Alexander Range, from where a high camp by one of the many tarns provides a good base for a day or two's exploration of this fascinating area. These open tops provide a wonderful mix of weird rock outcrops, tussockland and wildflower-filled basins, plus a scramble along a shattered ridge to the actual summit of Mt Alexander, with its fine views across to the Arthur's Pass mountains.

The route up to the Mt Alexander tops follows Camp Creek, which is crossed some three kilometres beyond Lake Poerua on the Inchbonnie–Rotomanu road. A grassy track through a farm gate leads for 200 metres to a small building on the true right of the creek; cars can be parked next to this building, from where the track enters the forest over a stile. This track is overgrown with ferns in places, but there is a discernible ground trail following close to the stream. A small side stream is crossed before you enter a dried-up



Schistose slabs on Mt Alexander

flood channel choked with large boulders. Beware of a false trail leading away steeply uphill from somewhere around here, as several parties have made the mistake of following old permolat markers up to a now derelict field station. To add to the confusion, the track on the topographic map at this point is drawn too high above the creek.

Instead, head up just above a second stream that enters from the true right. This leads up for some 200 metres before starting a long sidle high above Camp Creek. Although overgrown in places, the track is easy to follow and after an hour once again starts to descend to the main creek. You pass a rough-hewn sign before dropping abruptly, via an old rope and a new ladder, to the river. It is about two-and-a-half hours from the road to this point.

Cross to the true left bank, using the rope handrail if required, and clamber up a small slip to regain the track, which leads in a few minutes to an old tent camp. This is decidedly rough nowadays but could provide shelter if necessary. Shortly afterwards, a complex of private buildings owned by Landcare Research is reached (these are locked at all times). There are various tracks and associated markers in the vicinity of the buildings that can be misleading. Stay on the track that skirts below the field station, crossing two side streams before gaining a steep spur leading up to the main ridge.

This well-marked track weaves its way steeply through a forest of podocarps interspersed with tall stands of kamahi and rata. The characteristic mix of flax, toetoe and mountain neinei takes over as the bushline is approached at 1300 metres. Here, the forest and scrub abruptly give way to a jumble of large schistose rock towers decorating the crest of the ridge, reached in about two-and-a-half hours from the field station, which lies some 600 metres below.

There are a number of possible campsites on these tops, as water can be found in several grassy hollows, but the best spot is by a string of tarns located in an obvious fault depression to the southwest. These tarns lie somewhat off the proposed route to the top of Mt Alexander, but are definitely worth visiting as there are memorable campsites by their shores. They can be reached in less than an hour by following the rocky ridge and then descending steeply to the water's edge.

Retrace your previous day's route to the rock towers and continue eastwards along the broad ridge to the 1795-metre shoulder peak of Mt Alexander. In high summer, (January and February), this tussock ridge is blessed with a wealth of alpine flowers; the sunnier northern slopes are covered with dazzling clusters of the Mount Cook buttercup (*Ranunculus lyallii*), while rich clumps of edelweiss (*Leucogenes grandiceps*) nestle among the rocky outcrops.

Should time or conditions dictate, this is a suitable turn-around point as the views from here are as good as any further along towards the main summit. Snow can lie along this final section of ridge well into summer, so care must be taken if you are continuing to the 1958-metre-high peak itself. It is probably easier to traverse along scree slopes on the northern side of this ridge; although the crest line presents a reasonable scramble over huge schistose blocks, the going is loose and exposed in places. Allow between three and four hours for the ascent from the camp to the summit.

The views from the top of Mt Alexander are stunning. Strung out on the southern horizon, beyond the wide Taramakau Valley, lie the well-known peaks of the Arthur's Pass region, with Mt Rolleston to the north (left), snowy Mt Murchison further south and, on clear days, Aoraki/Mt Cook visible further down the unbroken chain of mountains. Far to the north, across the Grey River, lie the rugged Paparoas, while the expanse of Lake Brunner occupies the lowland valley below this isolated summit on the western edge of the main Southern Alps.

The descent back to the road from lofty Mt Alexander is by the same route, involving a drop of over 1700 metres, and will take six to seven hours for those with good strong knees. Although it is possible to complete this trip in a two-day weekend, it would be far preferable to spend a second night at the ridgetop tarn camp.



Looking down on tarn campsites, Mt Alexander

Cedar Flat Hot Pools

WESTLAND

Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate

Time 8 hours total. Toaroha Valley Road end to Cedar Flat Hut (6 bunks, wood stove): 4 hours

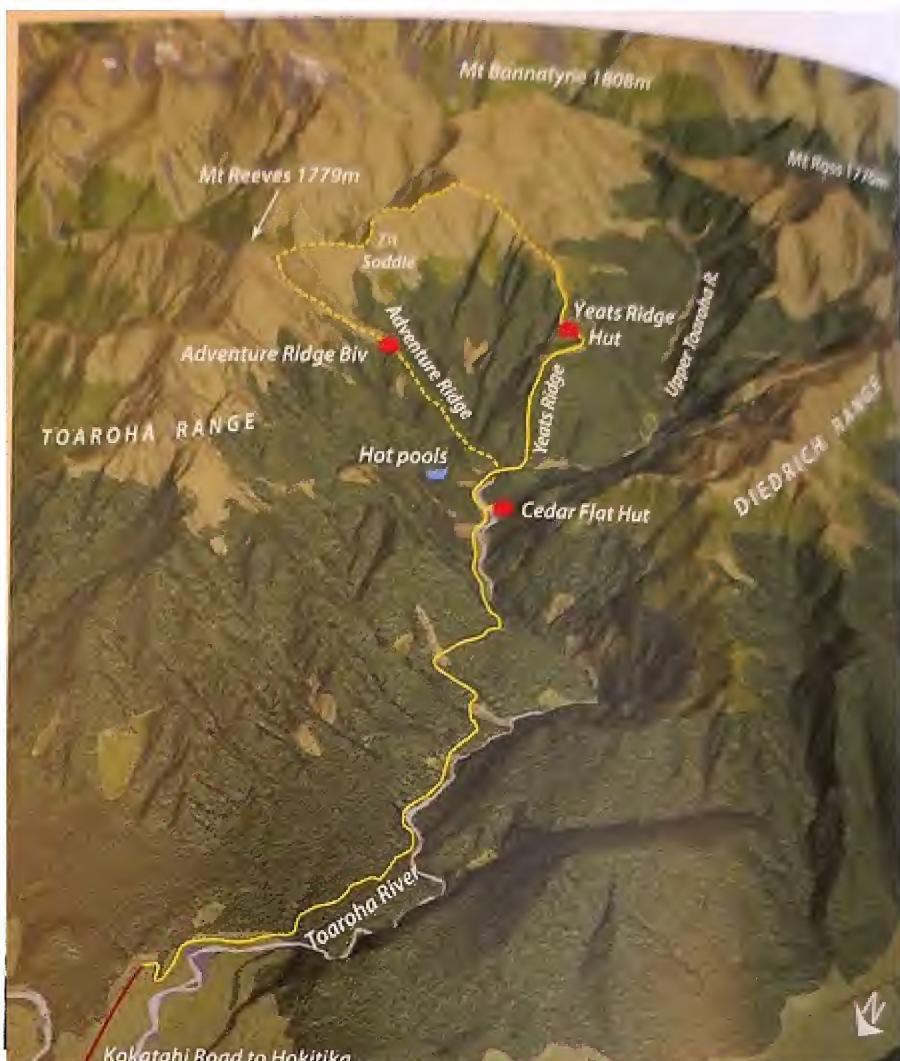
Map Kaniere J33

Access From Hokitika, drive through Kokatahi and along the Upper Kokatahi Road to a bridge over the Styx River, about 25 km from Hokitika. A small road leads off to the right 2 km beyond this bridge; follow it for a further 2 km to where it drops down to the Toaroha River. Park above this terrace – safely above potentially raised river levels!

Alternative Routes Adventure Ridge Bivouac (2 hours each way) and Yeats Ridge Hut (3 hours each way)

Information DOC Hokitika, Ph 03 756 9100

NOTE Access to the start of the track crosses private land. Please respect this and ensure that parked vehicles do not cause obstruction for the farmer.



sible weekend trips from Hokitika. There is also the added bonus of hot springs only 15 minutes from the hut, although these frequently require some digging before they can be used and are not always as warm as weary trampers would like. Above Cedar Flat Hut more ambitious side trips can be tackled if time and energy allow.

From the Toaroha Valley Road end, follow the old tramway into the forest along the route marked with orange triangles. The original track by the river has been rerouted since the demise of sections of the riverbank, and now climbs some 200 metres to a sput. From here a steep descent leads, via a recent slip, to the bouldery Toaroha (allow about one-and-a-half hours to this point).

The trip up to Cedar Flat is a relatively gentle affair, which is seldom the case on the West Coast. The track is well marked and maintained throughout by DOC and is one of the easier and more acces-

Three side creeks (usually easy to cross) enter the main river on the true right, after which the track turns abruptly away from the river to climb for 300 metres through dense stands of mixed podocarp and broadleaf species. It then levels out for the final gentle descent to Cedar Flat, the hut being visible through the trees from some distance away. A substantial wire bridge crosses to the south bank of the Toaroha to reach the new hut, which has six bunks and a wood stove. The historic hut nearby has recently been renovated, and makes a suitable back-up when the main hut is full. It has two bunks and an open fireplace.

As the name implies, fine stands of the mountain cedar, or kaikawaka, a relatively common forest tree at lower levels on the West Coast, grow around the forest margins of the grassy Cedar Flat. The hot pools are located in Wren Stream and are reached by recrossing the wire bridge and following a newly cut track to a point about 200 metres above its junction with the Toaroha. The pools are a further 100 metres upstream on the true right and may require some minor earthworks in order to accommodate more than a solitary tramp. The temperature of this spring is also rather fickle, but during dry spells it provides a pleasant soak for weary muscles.

Even if time is limited to a couple of days, it is well worth exploring a short distance above the hut. The five-hour track to the Top Toaroha Hut leads, in about half an hour, to a small and attractive gorge in the main river, over which an airy swingbridge crosses to the true right bank.

There are two possible side trips that follow thickly wooded spurs up from the main river to the south and east: Adventure Bivouac (two bunks) takes about two hours to reach from the valley, while Yeats Ridge Hut (four bunks) is about three hours away. These tracks are a little overgrown, although reasonably well marked with permolat (sections of venetian blind; on the Yeats Ridge these come complete with encouraging remarks such as 'Go Back', 'Hut, 2 days' and 'Kiss this tree!', additions courtesy of, I presume, some distraught solo tramp!).

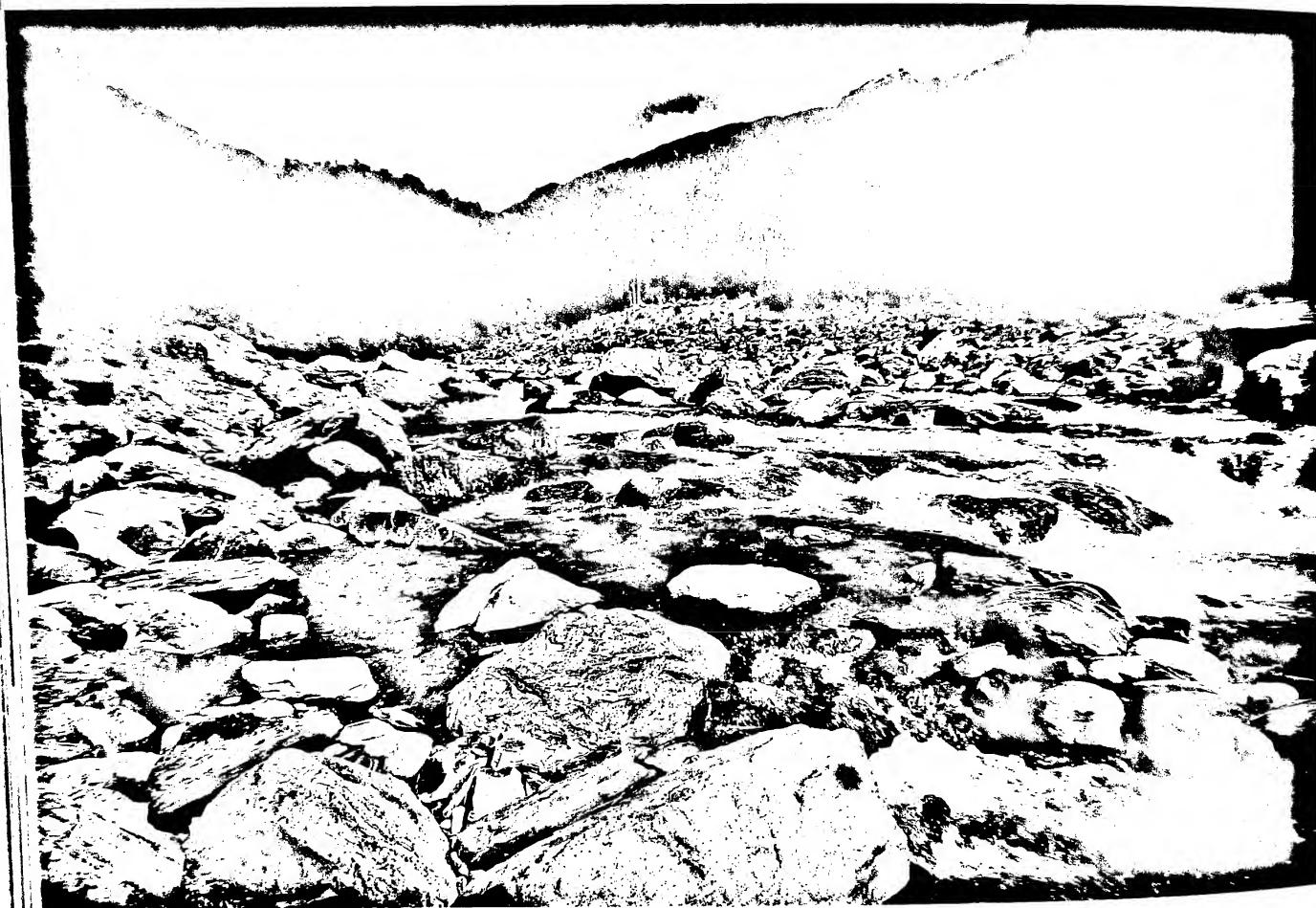
The bushline is typically rough, with thickets of leatherwood and flax, but soon



Yeats Ridge Hut, above Cedar Flat

tussocks and tarns make the going easier, and poles lead through subalpine scrub to the bivouacs. Both of these old Forest Service huts are situated above the bushline and have fine outlooks over the Diederich and Toaroha ranges, as well as views down to Hokitika and the coast. If you have an extra day at your disposal, either hut would make an excellent overnight stay, with the promise of a West Coast sunset in clear weather. It is also possible to link up these tracks by traversing Mt Reeves from Adventure Ridge Bivouac to Zit Saddle, from where a route leads down to Yeats Ridge, although it would be a long day. This route is tricky in places requiring confidence on steep ground and good route-finding ability.

To return to Toaroha Valley Road end from Cedar Flat, follow the same route back.



Toaroha River en route to Cedar Flat

WESTLAND

Mikonui Spur & Mt Bowen



This trip gives a taste of West Coast tramping, with a romantic little bivvy hut to aim for after a day of varied and interesting hiking. It has all the ingredients of a classic tramp on this side of the Main Divide, complete with river crossings, easy valley flats, steep forest trails that require route-finding skills, and the inevitable subalpine scrub-bash before you reach the open tussock tops. All in all, this is a good introduction to the style of trip available throughout the entire West Coast region and a chance to hone up on those requisite bush skills.

The Totara Valley Road starts 3 kilometres north of Ross township and is suitable only for 4WD vehicles since recent floods destroyed two bridges over side creeks. These crossings now have passable fords, but check locally as to the current state of the 18-kilometre road to the Mikonui River.

Park by a tin barn and farmer's paddocks, next to the river. Follow the marked track on the true right, passing an old mossy homestead before crossing the main river to easy flats on the true left, above the Tuke River confluence. Mikonui Flat Hut (6 bunks) is reached in 1.5 hours, situated on a terrace adjacent to the forest edge and easily missed when you are travelling up the valley. Mikonui Spur is the obvious bush-clad ridge that separates the main river from the smaller Dickson River, flowing in from the true left. The latter is crossed easily in normal flow to reach the base of the spur and forest edge.

Duration 2–3 days

Grade Hard (route-finding skills required)

Time 17 hours total. Totara Valley Road end to Mikonui Biv (sleeps 2–4): 7 hours. Mikonui Biv to Mt Bowen: 3 hours. Mt Bowen to Totara Valley Road end: 7 hours.

Map Whitcombe J34

Access From SH 6, 3 km north of Ross, take the Totara Valley Road (4WD only)

Alternative Routes An easier trip option, and a good first walk for aspiring West

Coast trampers, would be to go only as far as the Mikonui Flat Hut (6 bunks). There are a number of longer, harder tramps possible from the Mikonui Valley.

Information DOC Hokitika, Ph 03 756 9100

The track into the forest starts some 15 metres upstream from an old cattle fence and is marked with coloured tape at the bush edge.

Initially, the track is indistinct and rather overgrown, but is shortly due for a re-cut. Cruise tape marks the way, keeping close to a slip above the Dickson River. Soon, a better trail leads away from the river, once again marked with permolat and tape. It climbs steadily upwards through more open rata and kamahi forest for two to three hours, before the mature forest gradually gives way first to mountain neinei and then to thick stands of leatherwood scrub.

It is important to follow the vague ground trail through this belt of scrub, as it has become considerably more overgrown following the demise of a healthy deer population in these parts. Some do-it-yourself pruning of the smaller shrubs will help to keep the track open for other parties, as well as providing fresh markers for your all-important descent. Permolat markers still show the way through this dense section, where in places an obvious avenue of cutty grass and flax has in-filled the old cut trail.

Shortly before you reach Mikonui Biv, the ridge levels out as the scrub begins to thin. Skirt a short rise ahead and locate a rocky streambed on the true left, passing through a final stand of olearia and dracophyllum to tussock slopes above. It is easy to miss the small, faded orange bivvy in misty conditions, so keep a lookout for tape tied to bushes and the small tarn just below it. Built for two, the bivvy could sleep four at a push, although straws would have to be drawn for the two foam mattresses provided. Across the Dickson Valley stands the rugged Remarkable Peak, while down-valley the Mikonui River wends its way to the sea.

Above the bivvy a well-defined ridge leads southeastwards to the 1965-metre-high



Trampers on Mikonui Spur

Mt Bowen. The track on this spur is surprisingly good, with a defined ground trail for much of the way. Steep sections along the crest of this ridge are easily overcome by the usual method of scrub-pulling, and before long more open tussock and scree slopes are encountered. The final 300 metres to the summit are best taken up the obvious schistose scree basin to the south, skirting some rocky outcrops below the shattered peak of Mt Bowen.

On a clear day the wilderness extends an open invitation to travel further along these rugged tops. The options are many and varied, and a second night at the bivvy would allow for a leisurely day on these tops, but for a weekend trip the return is by the same route as the ascent. The descent is long and steep from the top of this West Coast peak, with a drop of some 1800 metres to the valley floor below. If you put a few temporary markers in place on the way up the Mikonui Ridge, then the descent should be a lot easier than the ascent, with gravity-assisted travel through the thicker sections of the bush.



Mikonui Spur, on the way to Mt Bowen

Scamper Torrent

WESTLAND

Duration 2–3 days

Grade Moderate/ hard (route finding skills required)

Time 14–16 hours total.
Allen Road end to Scamper
Torrent Hut (4 bunks): 7–8
hours.

Map Mapman 134

Access From end of Allen
Road, off SH 6 at Puketura, 6
km north of Lake Ianthe

Alternative Route Ascent of Mt Durward, returning via
Smyth Range and Headlong
Spur. Allow an extra day for
this trip, or 14–20 hours total
(Scamper Torrent Hut to camp
above Headlong Spur: 8–11
hours. Camp above Headlong
Spur to Kiwi Flat Hut: 3–5
hours, depending on camp
height. Kiwi Flat Hut to Allen
Road end: 3–4 hours).

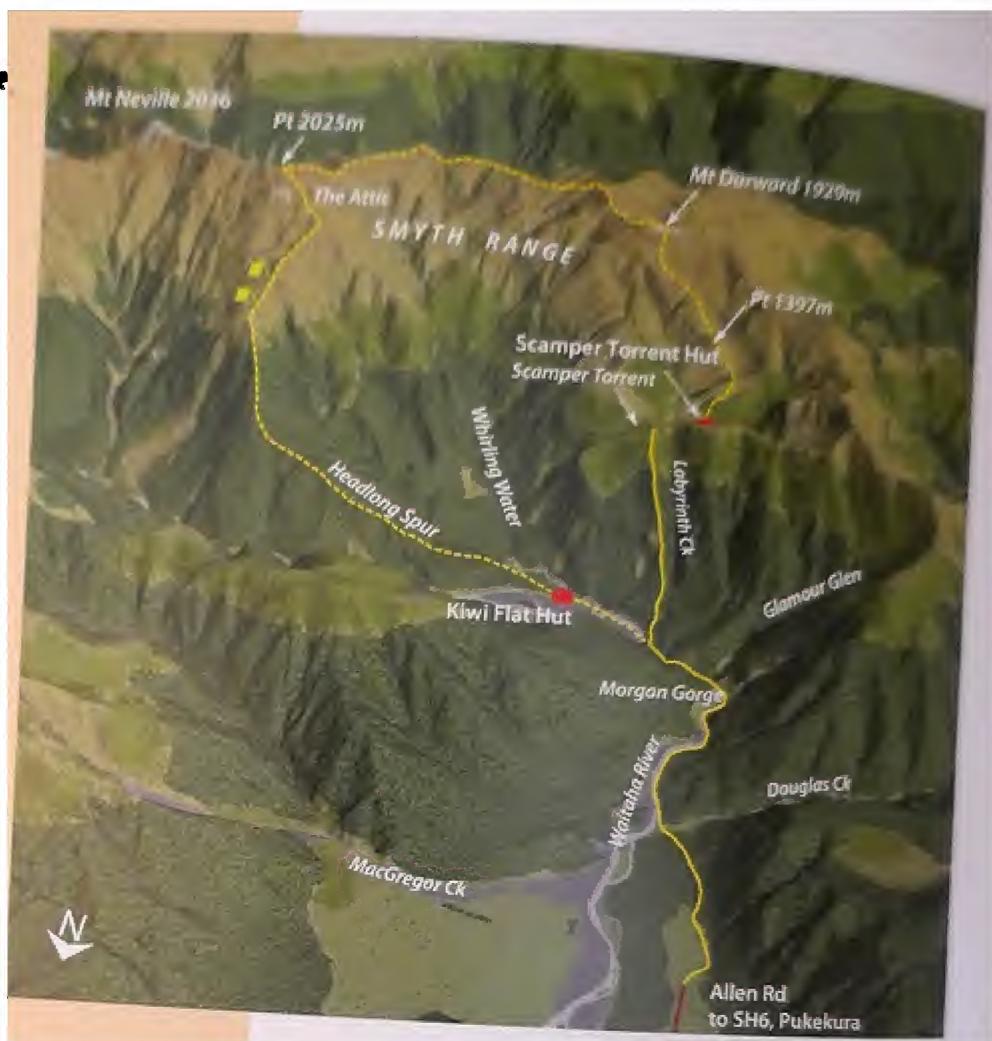
Information DOC Hokitika,
Ph 03 756 9100; DOC Franz Josef, Ph 03 752 0796

NOTE Please phone Cindy or Merv Fleming (03
755 7570) for permission to cross their land at
the start of this trip.

WARNING! Side creeks can rapidly become
impassable after heavy rain.

forest to the tussock tops.

Starting at the small settlement of Puketura, some 6 kilometres north of Lake Ianthe, take Allen Road up the true left of the Waitaha Valley. After about 12 kilometres the road deteriorates to a muddy track across farmland, which is private land until Douglas Creek. The track into the bush starts at the top end of these paddocks, and is initially rather confusing owing to the maze of muddy cattle tracks veering off in every direction. Douglas



This is another classic West Coast trip, comparable to the Mt Bowen tramp (see page 75). The Scamper Torrent Hut is a snug little four-berth forest hut set in a pretty valley, with the craggy and complex slopes of Mt Durward rising directly above. The approach has all the right ingredients for a trip on the west side of the Main Divide: a rough access road, a boulder-hop along the Waitaha River, an impassable gorge to circumvent and a steep trail through thick

Creek is reached in half an hour or so, from where the route up-valley boulder-hops along the Waitaha River as far as the lower end of the impressive Morgan Gorge. After crossing Glamour Glen Creek, the track climbs above the gorge, continuing in a familiar West Coast fashion with plenty of ups and downs through the forest to the continuous background roar of the enclosed river below.

Morgan Gorge is a typically impressive West Coast canyon, and can be safely viewed as you cross Anson Creek, which plunges over the lip of this sheer-sided cleft about 30 metres below the track. There is an extremely inaccessible hot spring issuing forth from the side of the gorge a short distance upstream from this point. Its location is given away by its smell, but an abseil from above would be required to reach the pool of, presumably, hot water – an interesting diversion for someone who has time to spare!

The track eventually drops down to Kiwi Flat, about three or more hours from the roadend, despite the rather optimistic old sign suggesting that two hours is sufficient. Halfway along this shingle river flat is the six-berth Kiwi Flat Hut, a useful night's stopover if you plan on making the round trip along the tops (see below). Before you plunge back into the forest, it is worth inspecting an old swingbridge that crosses Morgan Gorge and provides access to the rugged Hitchin Range to the east.

Labyrinth Creek flows down to Kiwi Flat a short distance up the valley; the bush track to Scamper Torrent starts about 200 metres up this side creek on the true right, the entrance being marked with a white permolat cross. It is a fairly steady slog of some 800 metres up this spur, taking about three hours to reach the tussock tops. As there is no water until you get to some small tarns on the ridge, it is necessary to fill up your bottles before you leave Labyrinth Creek.

The track is fairly obvious by West Coast standards and is marked now and again, although confusion can occur where tree falls block the way – beyond these obstacles it is important to relocate the track. It is currently on the list for a re-cut by DOC. The telltale



Morgan Gorge on the Waitaha River



Tussock tops above the Waitaha Valley, near Scamper Torrent

presence of leatherwood, flax and neinei heralds the subalpine zone as the track heads directly uphill to emerge onto tussock slopes with fine views back down to the Lower Waitaha River Valley. From this point widely spaced metal poles lead over Pt 1125 and down to Scamper Torrent, home to at least one pair of blue ducks. In misty weather it is important to follow these poles to avoid the bluffs and scrub-cloaked 150-metre drop to the stream.

After the confines of the forest this open streambed is a delight, offering easy travel up-valley for 300 metres to Scamper Torrent Hut, which is sited on a small terrace above the river on the true left. The four-bunk hut is built in a great spot with views southwards to the ravine-cut slopes of Mt Durward, rising above. It is well maintained, having recently been painted, and comes complete with a kerosene stove and heater (bring your own fuel), as well as some pots, bowls and a plastic rain barrel.

The normal trip involves returning by the same route, which will prove only marginally faster than the ascent. The alternative return route will take an extra day, ascending Mt Durward to reach the Smyth Range, Headlong Spur, Kiwi Flats and the Allen Road end. This round trip is graded as hard. It is well worth doing in good visibility, but would be a dangerous proposition in poor weather as many deep ravines cut the slopes of Mt Durward.

The almost 1000-metre climb up the fissured slopes of Mt Durward, which rises directly above Scamper Torrent, is quite a complex affair, but a few markers show the way into the scrub across the stream from the hut. Head off in a southwesterly direction to gain the ridge, climbing up to a point where it is easy to traverse around the head of two large ravines, and making your way from here over to Pt 1397. Next, head southeast

towards the top of a prominent gully visible on the map, from where the summit can be approached more or less directly.

The Smyth Range stretches eastwards from Mt Durward, and compared with the route-finding challenges so far is a gentle affair. Since you are unlikely to be up here on a bad day, you'll be able to enjoy the sensational views as you cruise along these open basins and broad tops, with Mts Evans and Whitcombe dominating the eastern horizon. Across the Wanganui Valley to the south you can look into the Garden of Eden and Garden of Allah snowfields, whose large icefalls plunge into remote westward-facing valleys.

A short plod up the Kea Glacier leads over Pt 2025 and down to a broad shelf called The Attic. Suitable campsites can be found around here, leading towards tomorrow's route down Headlong Spur.

The final day involves a long but relatively straightforward descent down Headlong Spur to the Waitaha River track, and from here on to Kiwi Flat Hut (six bunks). The sub-alpine scrub holds no surprises, and once the track through the forest is located, the route improves, although expect sections to be overgrown along with some windfall blocking the way. Headlong Spur eventually levels out as the river is approached and joins up with the main valley track to emerge shortly after onto Kiwi Flats, where the hut is located. From here, follow the first day's track back to the road – the final three hours of a very memorable West Coast tramp that should whet the appetite for many more adventures on this side of the Main Divide.



Scamper Torrent with hut on terrace above the river

Mt Adams

WESTLAND

Duration 2 days

Grade Hard/easy
mountaineering

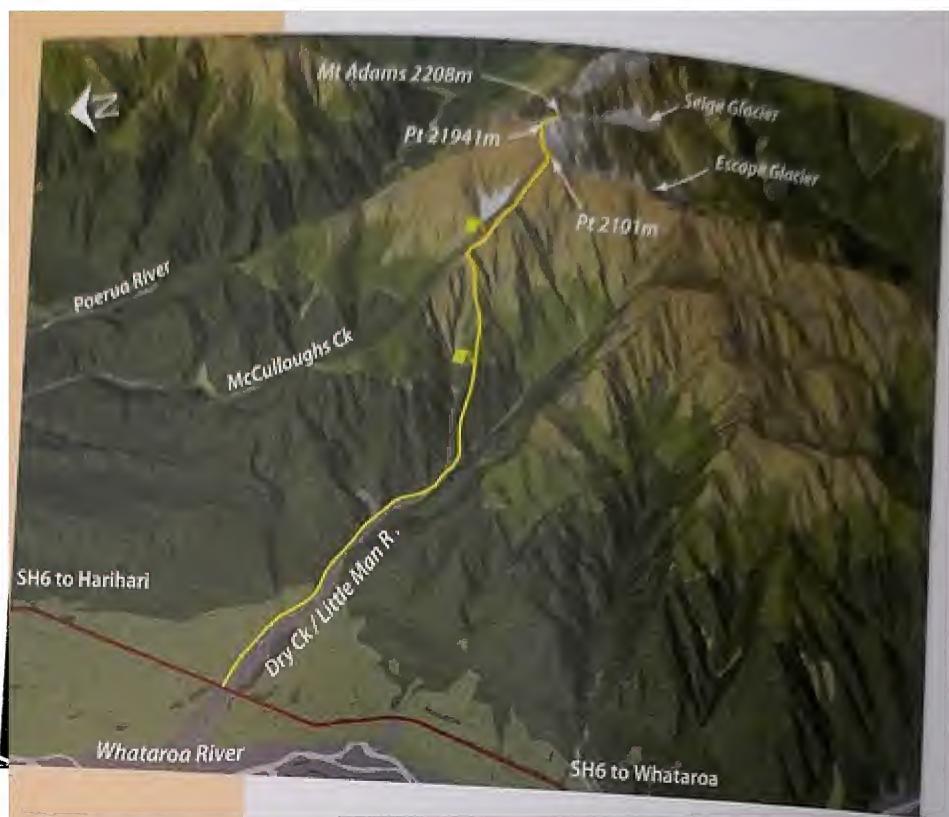
Time 15–16 hours total. SH 6 to bushline: 5 hours. Bushline to camp: 2 hours. Camp to summit of Mt Adams: 2 hours. Summit of Mt Adams to SH 6: 6–7 hours.

Map Whataroa I35

Access SH 6, 12 km north of Whataroa and 18 km south of Harihari

Information DOC Hokitika, Ph 03 756 9100; DoC Franz Josef, Ph 03 752 0796

WARNING! This is a fine weather trip and should not be attempted when it is raining or if the river is running high. The summit ice fields of Mt Adams require the use of crampons and an ice axe, although the crevassed glaciers can be avoided.



Mt Adams is a much sought-after West Coast summit, being a superb viewpoint that lies within one day's reach of the main highway. The 2208-metre-high mountain is situated on the edge of the recently gazetted Adams Wilderness Area. It commands unsurpassed views across the Barlow River to the Garden of Eden snowfield, while southwards runs a myriad of peaks, culminating in the bulky massif of Elie de Beaumont and with Aoraki/Mt Cook suspended on the horizon. Directly below this steep mountain lies coastal farmland, with Okarito Lagoon stretched out along the coast.

All in all Mt Adams is a peak to savour, but should definitely only be tackled with a settled forecast. There is little joy for anyone – except the most seriously deranged peak-bagger – in plodding up 2000-plus steep metres and then not be rewarded with a view!

As you drive south from Harihari, the bulky form of Mt Adams dominates the view down the coast. It is 18 kilometres to the Dry Creek (or Little Man River) road bridge and Mount Adams Lodge, from where a short dirt road leads off the highway and along the northern side of the river. Cars can be parked at the gate, so long as they do not block access up the valley along the private 4WD road.

Follow this farm track for 10 minutes or so before cutting down to the normally dry creek bed, which is reached via a short section of tutu scrub. If this riverbed has running water in it then the main creek may well be difficult, or even impossible, to cross.

Dry Creek is actually something of a misnomer, and you should be prepared to cross and recross the main creek several times as the route heads up along this river, involving a fair amount of boulder-hopping. Trampers who seek a degree of comfort in the outdoors should consider wearing an old pair of boots for the initial two hours up this creek and then changing to a dry pair at the start of the climb, since the rest of the route is a dry-boot excursion.

The valley soon becomes confined by steep, forested hillsides on either side, with the route above the river now visible straight ahead. A couple of dry side creeks on the true left make upward travel easier than in the main channel; be on the lookout for occasional old cairns.

The second major tributary entering from the true right appears to be the main river, but in fact the main river does a very tight and secretive twist to the south and is not visible from the junction. Follow up this side creek, which appears to lead to impassable bluffs. After some 100 metres, a large, moss-covered cairn marks the entrance into the forest on the true left and up the very steep spur above. Allow about two hours from the road to the start of the forest track. The water in this creek is the last until you reach the snowline, so be prepared to add a few kilos to the weight of your pack for the rest of the climb, or travel fast in order to reach any snow patches (found only near the top of the mountain in late summer).



The Southern Alps in evening light, from Mt Adams

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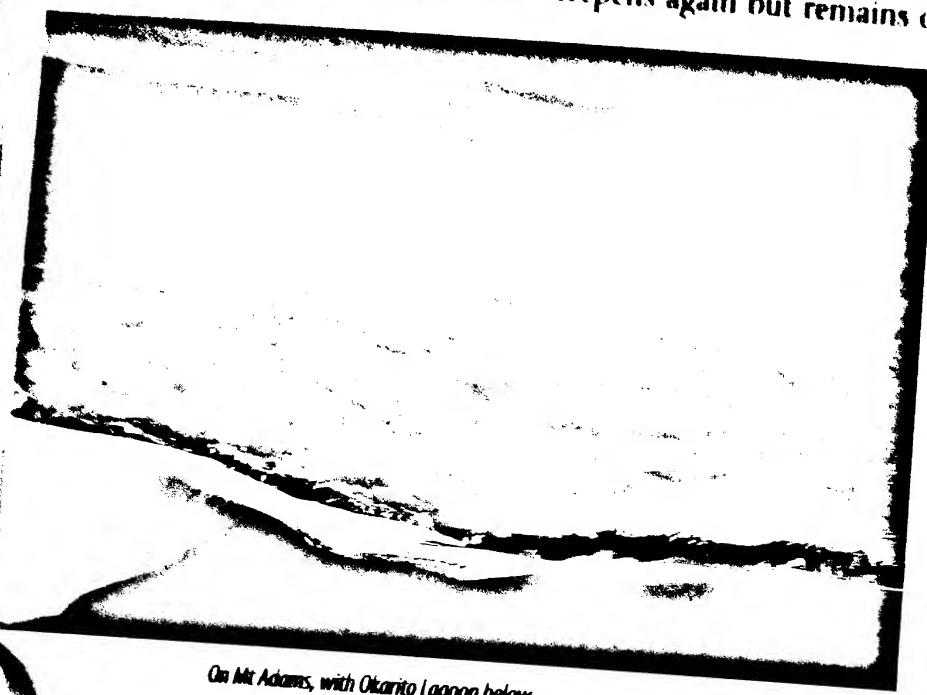
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A permanent marker shows the way into the bush, from where a rather overgrown track soon to be re-cut, track climbs very steeply up a tree-root staircase away from the river. It takes about 20 minutes to reach the crest of the spur, at which point the track levels out for a short distance as it weaves a route through impressive stands of old rata trees.

The track soon steepens again but remains obvious, and as maintenance is sparse, what haphazard, it is important to carry out a little shrub-pruning on the way for other parties, as well as to provide markers for your descent. Once into the subalpine scrub zone, the going gets a little tougher for half an hour or so, through the usual dense thickets of flax, astelia lilies and leatherwood, although a ground trail is always present. There is a suitable flat spot for camping near the start of this section, under a canopy of dracophyllum trees.



On Mt Adams, with Okarito Lagoon below

site right by the track. If time is running short it is best to stop here, but the summit of Mt Adams is still a long way off. Also bear in mind that afternoon clouds frequently obscure the lower slopes of these coastal foothills; the higher up a camp is sited, the better chance you have of being above it all.

The narrow, open ridge is easy to follow as it weaves its way through alpine meadows, which in summer are smothered in an array of buttercups, daisies or gentians, depending on the month. There are some steeper sections over the occasional rocky knoll, and in places the drop into McCulloughs Creek is precipitous and close to the track. Caution is needed here in icy conditions.

Suitable camping spots become scarcer, but a dried-up tarn bed to the north just below the ridge has plenty of level spots and, with luck, the odd snow patch. This is about two hours from the bush edge camp previously mentioned, situated at about 1700 metres and a short distance before the final climb to the shoulder peak of Mt Adams (Pt 2101). Once camp has been established, it is well worth heading up to the shoulder peak for sunset views over Okarito Lagoon and the West Coast (the descent back to camp takes just half an hour from here).

Above the camp a short section of ridge leads to an open rocky slope that continues up to the shoulder peak. Views from here are excellent, but the main summit - 100 metres higher and a further half-hour to the west - commands even better views across to the Main Divide of the Southern Alps. Northwards, the obvious bulky mass of Mts Evans and Whitcombe fill the horizon, to the east the great tumbling icefalls of the Garden of

Eden pour down between bare rock peaks, and southwards the unbroken chain of the Southern Alps extends past Elie de Beaumont to Aoraki/Mt Cook. The large West Coast valleys of the Perth and Whataroa lie in the shady depths of the morning light, while the coastal lowlands, dotted with small kettle lakes and bigger lagoons, lead the eye to an endless expanse of ocean. This must be one of the finest viewpoints on the coast that can easily be reached without the need for serious mountaineering skills.

The return to the road is by the same route, only considerably faster. The steepness of the ridge is more fully appreciated in descent, both visually when looking down and physically when your knees start to complain. Near the end of the enclosed river valley section of Dry Creek there is a fine little swimming hole for those warm summer afternoons, or you can wait for the hot pools in the Lower Wanganui River; either option makes a fitting end to a very memorable weekend on the West Coast.



Sunset from Mt Adams

Castle Rocks Hut

WESTLAND / TAI POUTINI NATIONAL PARK

Duration 2 days

Grade Hard (crampon and ice-axe skills necessary)

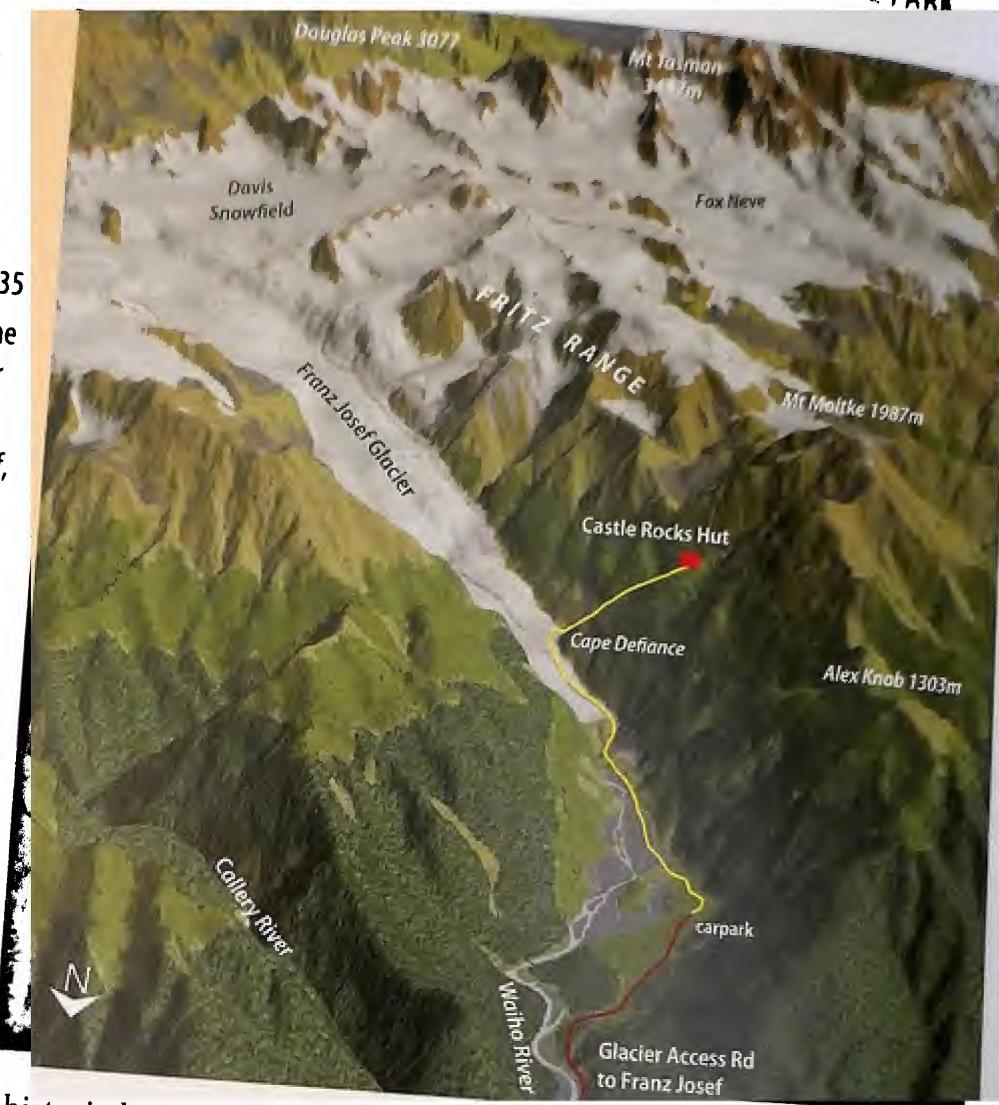
Time 8–12 hours total.

Carpark to Castle Rocks Hut (sleeps 4): 4–6 hours

Maps Franz Josef G35, H34/35

Access Glacier Road along the west bank of the Waiho River from Franz Josef township

Information DOC Franz Josef, Ph 03 752 0796



This trip to an historic hut perched above the famous Franz Josef Glacier is an ideal introduction to the delights of glacier travel, minus the risks of hidden crevasses. It does, however, require crampons and an ice axe plus the knowledge of how to use them. Nevertheless, the lower sections of the Franz Josef generally offer fairly straightforward travel on white ice, with routes well marked and steps cut by the guiding companies that operate all the year round on this glacier. However, this is an actively moving glacier and access will vary from year to year. Often time-consuming diversions are necessary in order to avoid large, transverse crevasses.

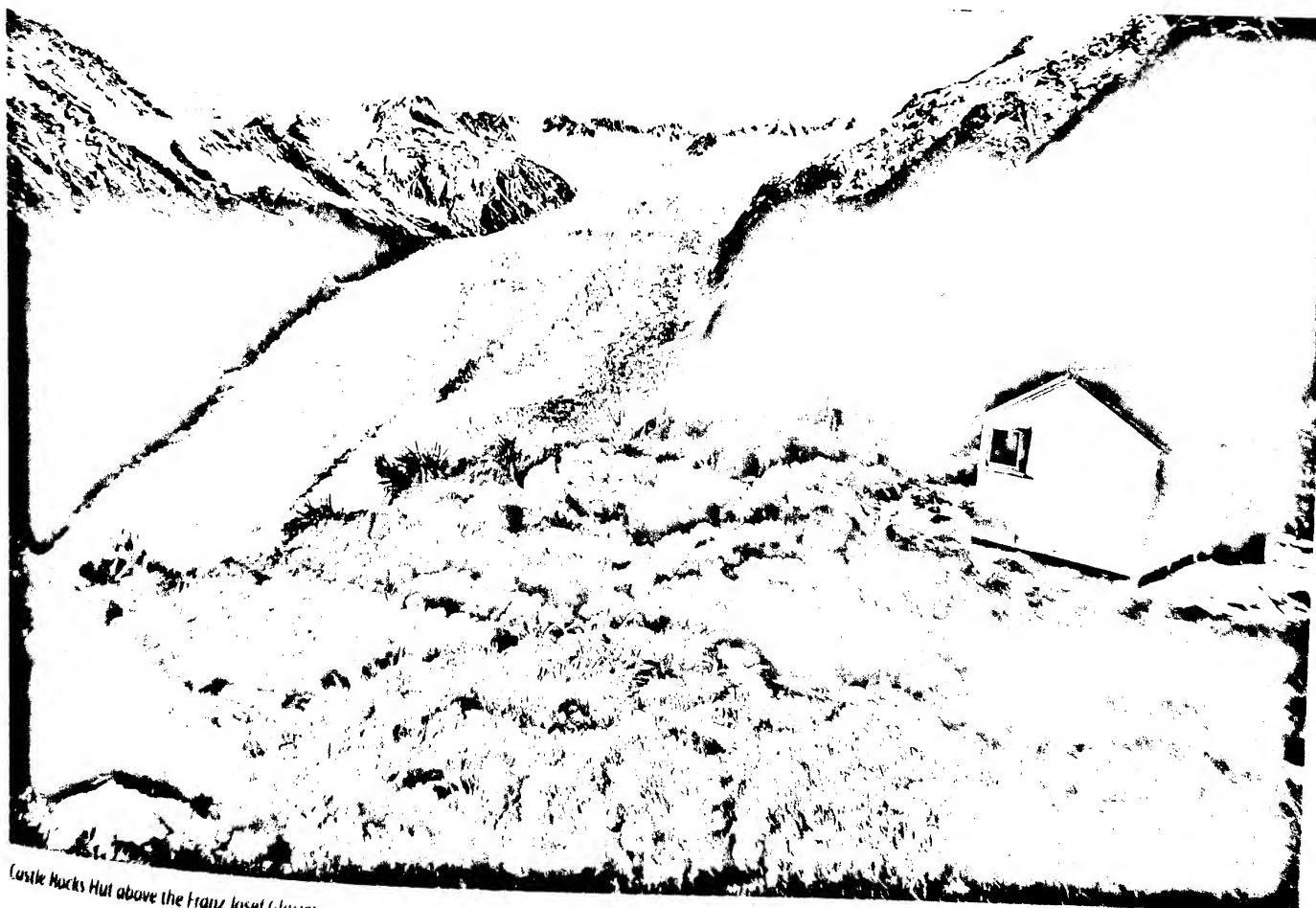
Follow the easy track to the snout of the glacier and pick up the easiest route onto the ice. This is usually on the true left, and should be quite obvious as guided parties also access the ice at this point. The route upwards, past the first icefall, will vary with conditions, but stays towards the true left with a brief foray out towards the middle of the glacier. The rocky spur of Cape Defiance is passed after about two to three hours of travel; the bouldery gut directly above this spur is the route up to the hut.

Leave the glacier below the gut, which generally involves an easy stroll off the smooth, white ice, although this will vary depending on the ebb and flow of the glacier. Scramble up the scree slope issuing from the gut, and ascend steeply the loose, rocky creek above. Occasional mossy cairns mark the way (though the route is largely unmarked), passing an obvious large rock, before veering to the true left up a subsidiary valley. Care needs to be taken here, as the slope is very loose in places, although a vague trail zigzags up to marker posts showing the way to the hut. Castle Rocks Hut (four bunks) is sited on an old glacial terrace with views over the tumbling chaos of the upper sections of the glacier and to the surrounding peaks.

The Franz Josef Glacier was so named by the explorer Julius von Haast after the then Austro-Hungarian emperor, although local Maori had a far more poetic and poignant name for this river of ice. Ka Roimata O Hine Hukatere translates as 'the Tears of the Avalanche Girl' and refers to the tears shed by a Maori princess after her lover's untimely death among the cold and dangerous mountains into which she had led the unsuspecting lowlander.

In springtime, the subalpine flora that surrounds the hut offers an added dimension to this surprisingly seldom-visited part of the park. Directly above the hut are the tower-like Castle Rocks, where scrambling routes give access to the ridge, although care should be taken as loose rocks abound in this area.

Return to the carpark by the same route.



Castle Rocks Hut above the Franz Josef Glacier

Mt Fox

WESTLAND / TAI POUTINI NATIONAL PARK

Duration 3 days

Grade Moderate

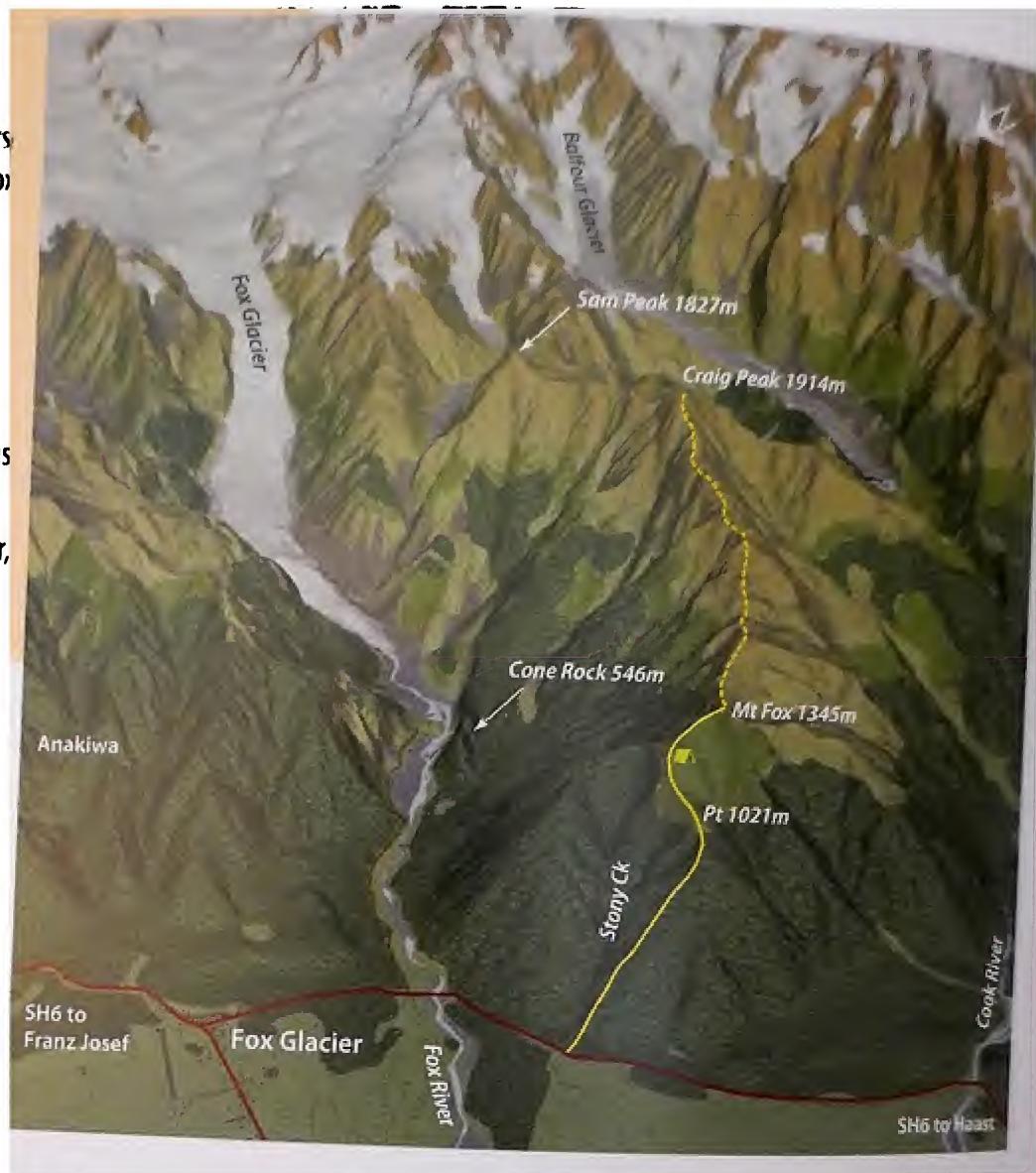
Time 8-12 hours total. Thirsty Creek (Stony Creek) to Mt Fox 3-4 hours. Mt Fox to ridge camp: 1-2 hours

Map Aoraki/Mount Cook

Alpine Area special map

Access SH 6, 3 km south of Fox Glacier township (park just beyond Thirsty Creek culvert)

Information DOC Fox Glacier, Ph 03 751 0807



Mt Fox commands views second to none over the coastal plains of the West Coast and the Fox Glacier, from its terminal to the Upper Névé, and to the highest peaks of the Southern Alps. Despite being within easy reach of the highway, this unfrequented ridgeline seems surprisingly neglected. One possible reason for this is the almost inevitable afternoon cloud build-up that occurs around the West Coast mountains, particularly in summer, and denies many day hikers the views they came for. The best way around this is to plan a camp on the gently rolling Mt Fox–Craig Peak ridge. The heavier packs and associated effort involved with this is more than rewarded with evening and morning clearances across to peak after stunning peak.

Mt Fox rises above the broad, forested hillside just south of the glacier; the track starts 3 kilometres south of Fox Glacier village at Thirsty Creek (referred to as Stony Creek on the topographic map). A well-signed track from here ascends the thickly forested spur,

which involves some steep scrambling up tangled tree roots and sections of rock, plus clambering over, under or around occasional fallen trees.

The forest in these parts is a delightful blend of rata and kamahi, along with some fine stands of the West Coast podocarp species, in particular rimu and miro. Towards the bushline, mountain neimei (commonly known as the pineapple tree) and flaky-barked tree daisies become abundant, and there are occasional large kaikawaka, or New Zealand cedars. If you are lucky, a fantail or two may accompany you through this forest, no doubt lured more by the insects disturbed by heavy tramping boots than any feelings of sociability. Listen out for the distinctive song of bellbirds, the noisy, somewhat clumsy flight of native wood pigeons and, as you near the tops, the unmistakable cry of the kea.

This steady climb through the forest takes about two hours to the trig point, situated among subalpine dracophyllum, leatherwood and flax scrub. The views are somewhat restricted here, as the mountains are still hidden behind the broad, scrub-covered ridge rising up to Mt Fox itself at 1345 metres. It takes another hour and a half along a well-poled track to reach the summit, which offers a fine view over the entire area. The narrow coastal strip to the west is covered with fields and a scattering of dwellings, and is bisected by the wide, braided Cook River as it wends its way to the Tasman Sea. Note the obvious sinuous forested ridges that roughly parallel the present course of the river; these are old lateral moraines left behind when far mightier glaciers than today's remnants flowed down from the Southern Alps to beyond the present coastline.

The tussock tops are transformed in the summer months to beautiful alpine gardens, with a scattering of white-flowering daisies (*Celmisia* spp.), mountain foxgloves (*Ourisia macrocarpa*), Mount Cook buttercups (*Ranunculus lyallii*) and many other herbs that lie hidden among the protective tussock grasses.

As the top of Mt Fox is approached, the snow-covered mountains begin to rise tantalisingly above the intervening hillsides. This must be one of the finest views of the famous summits of the Aoraki/Mount Cook and Westland/Tai Poutini national parks, with the ever-dominant bulk of Mt Tasman, New Zealand's second-highest peak, soaring directly



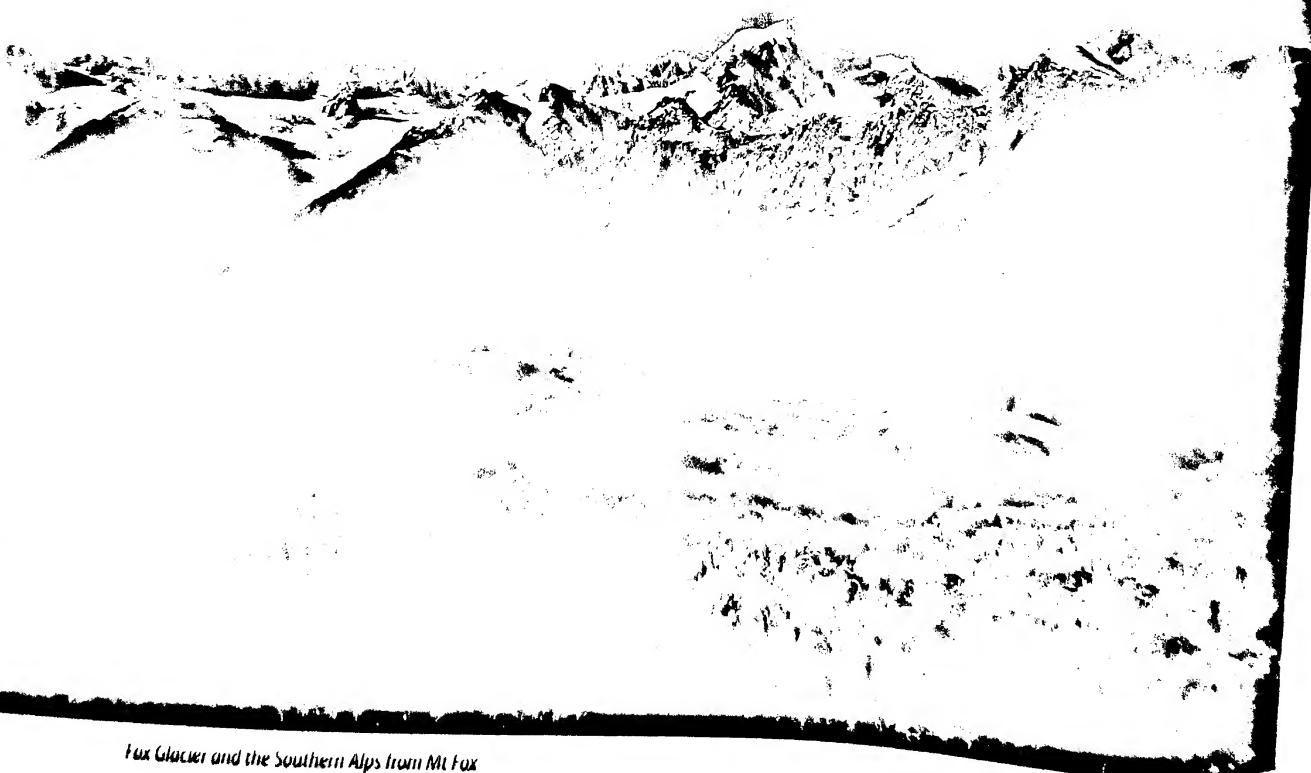
Mt Tasman and Aoraki/Mt Cook from ridge near Mt Fox

above the grassy ridges in the foreground. (For seriously purist mountaineers, it is permissible to climb the full West Ridge of Mt Tasman via Mt Fox, starting at SH 6 and traversing a number of subsidiary summits before reaching the main goal, although achieving this would take an experienced party at least three to four days.)

Dotting this broad, undulating ridge are a number of post-glacial tarns, the shores of which would make an idyllic campsite with unforgettable views. There is a cluster of three or more tarns around the 1200-metre contour, but the views do improve the higher you go and more waterholes can be located further along this ridge; alternatively, you can use winter snow patches as a water supply if any are still lingering here.

The Upper Névé of the Fox Glacier, with its tumbling icefall, can be looked into directly from these high camps, with the blade-like Mt Douglas and flat-topped Mt Haidinger dominating the horizon. Further south, the crest of the Southern Alps rises ever more dramatically, over Mts Haast and Lendenfeld to Mt Tasman, and with the wide West Face of Aoraki/Mt Cook set slightly behind. Travelling southwards, the eye alights on La Perouse, the tops of Mts Footstool and Sefton sticking up behind the foreground ridges, and way to the south Mts Dechen and Hooker in the Landsborough Valley, framed by a low saddle.

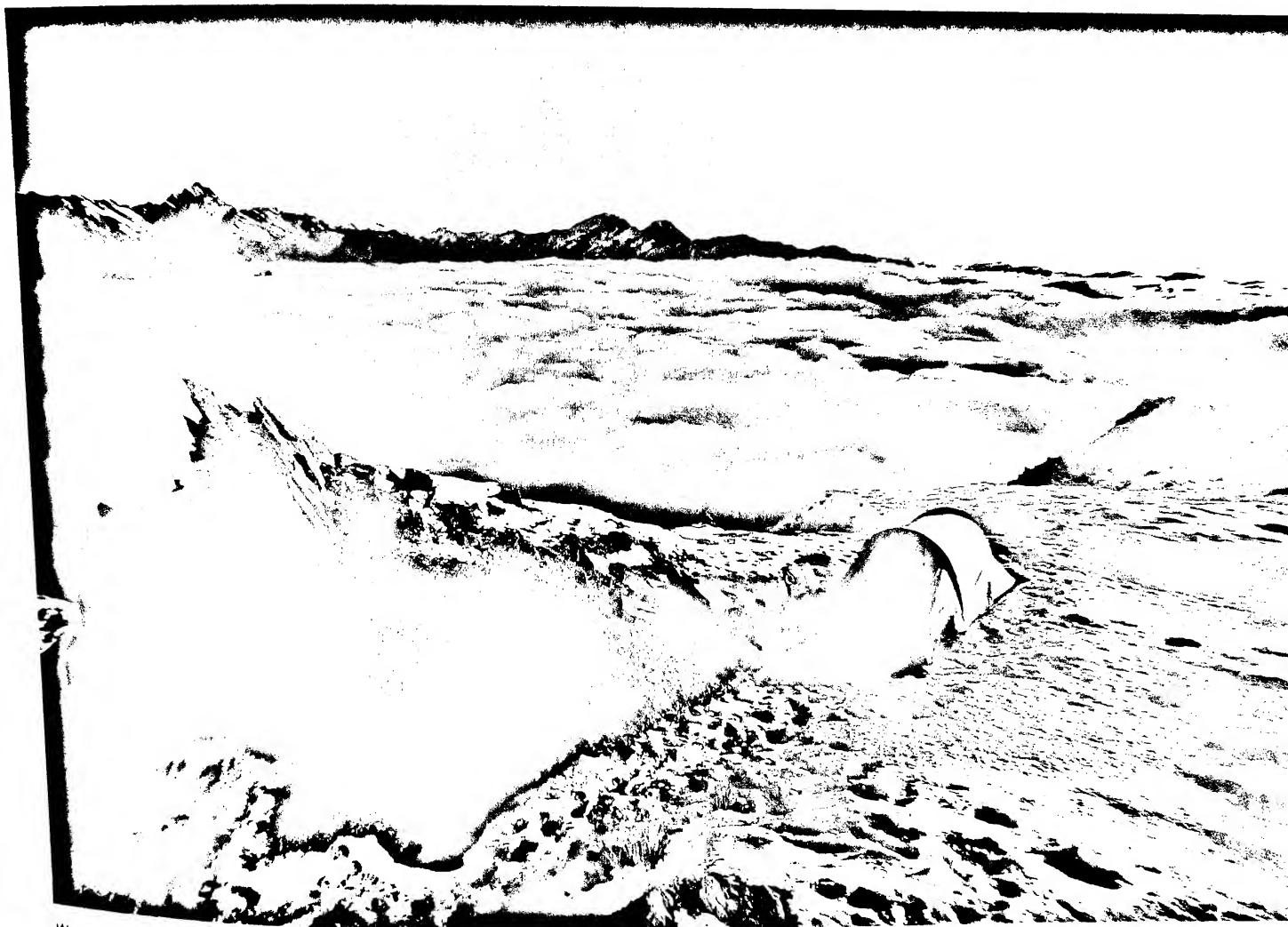
You can now settle down in your camp for a quiet sunset, happy in the knowledge that you are not part of the hordes far below at Lake Matheson. The four-hour effort to reach this special place on the West Coast is most assuredly worthwhile.



Fox Glacier and the Southern Alps from Mt Fox

Set your alarm for sunrise, as this will produce a different, but equally *memorable*, spectacle of light and shadow from the previous night's sunset.

The return is by the same way, but an ascent of Craig Peak (1914 m), the natural culmination of the Mt Fox ridge, would round off a great trip (note that crampons and an ice axe are sometimes required). Craig Peak gives yet more uninterrupted vistas of these 'ice islands lying off the coast', as the early explorers Thomas Brunner and Charles Heaphy described their first sighting of this 'Land Uplifted High'.



Winter camp on snow, on ridge above Mt Fox

Sawcut Gorge

SOUTH MARLBOROUGH

Duration 1 day

Grade Moderate

Time 5 hours total. Blue Mountain Farm to Sawcut Gorge: 2 hours. Sawcut Gorge to Isolation Creek Hut (6 bunks): 30 minutes.

Map Grassmere P29

Access Turn off SH 1 at the Waima Road Bridge, 75 km north of Kaikoura and 56 km south of Blenheim, for the 12-km drive to Blue Mountain Homestead

Alternative Routes Ascents of Isolated Hill or Ben More

Information Kaikoura Visitor Centre, Ph 03 319 5641

NOTE No dogs allowed

WARNING! In heavy rain or when river levels are high this trip is best avoided, as the crossings can become tricky, if not impossible.



This is an interesting and varied tramp only an hour's drive north of Kaikoura, starting 12 kilometres inland from the main highway. The Isolated Hill Scenic Reserve in the Seaward Kaikouras has some unexpectedly dramatic scenery that lies within easy reach of the roadend, including the short but very spectacular Sawcut Gorge, which exhibits some memorable natural rock architecture. There are plenty of swimming opportunities along the way, so allow extra time for a dip on hot summer days.

Turn off SH 1 immediately after the Waima River Bridge and follow the gravel road for 12 kilometres to the farm at the roadend. Cars can be left here – enquire at the house and enter your name in the visitors' book.

A farm track descends to the Waima (or Ure) River, which is followed upstream into a steep-sided, narrow valley. This is definitely a wet-boot trip, since the river is crossed and recrossed many times as the route meanders up the shingle- and boulder-strewn valley floor. The smooth white limestone blocks provide some enjoyable rock-hopping, although they can be avoided if you prefer. Several small waterfalls and associated plunge pools are passed, when careful comparisons can be noted for the return swimming stops.

After about an hour the valley narrows into the first gorge near the junction with Headache Stream, at which point the track weaves among large boulders and remnants of forest podocarps. Species such as totara, miro and matai, along with red and silver beech and fine examples of kowhai, all grow in the narrow confines of the steep-sided gorge, while below the river is squeezed between giant tumbled blocks into a series of waterfalls. On the steep valley sides, look out for the Marlborough rock daisy (*Pachystegia insignis*), a species unique to this region of the South Island.

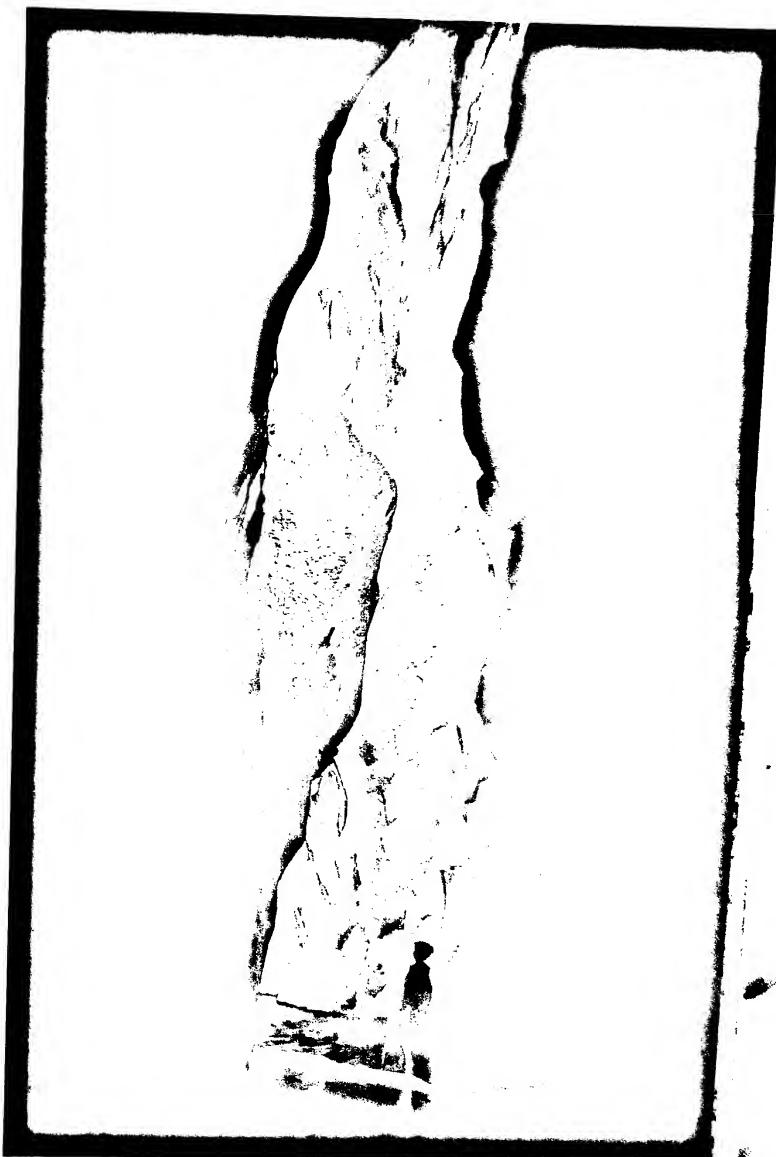
After returning briefly to the stony riverbed, the track crosses back to the south side of the valley and enters Isolated Hill Scenic Reserve. Look out for the smaller Isolation Creek, which flows in from the south (true right) as the track up to Sawcut Gorge leaves the Waima Valley just upstream from the confluence.

At first sight it appears as if there is no feasible route through the steep cliffs ahead, but a narrow split in what appears to be the valley headwall leads you directly into a sculptured wonderland of water-eroded limestone. At times barely four metres wide, this cleft, cut through millennia of sea-floor deposits, soars up for some 50 metres to the narrow strip of sky and greenery above. Around the middle of the day in the summer months, sunlight filters down into the gorge, bouncing golden-yellow light off its curving sides while illuminating patches of the shingle floor.

The stream that flows through the 50-metre-long gorge is generally no problem to wade, beyond which the route continues with ease up the valley for half an hour to the six-bunk Isolation Creek Hut. Although not as spectacular as the gorge below, the narrow canyon bounding Upper Isolation Creek is still well worth a visit. The hut is sited on a broad terrace, just above a major fork in the valley.

A side trip up Isolated Hill is possible from here and please note that an ascent of Ben More involves crossing private land; prior permission needs to be obtained.

The return to the roadend is by the same route, taking time to sample a few of the swimming holes en route.



Sawcut Gorge, South Marlborough

Mt Fyffe

SEAWARD KAIKOURA RANGE

Duration 2-3 days

Grade Moderate

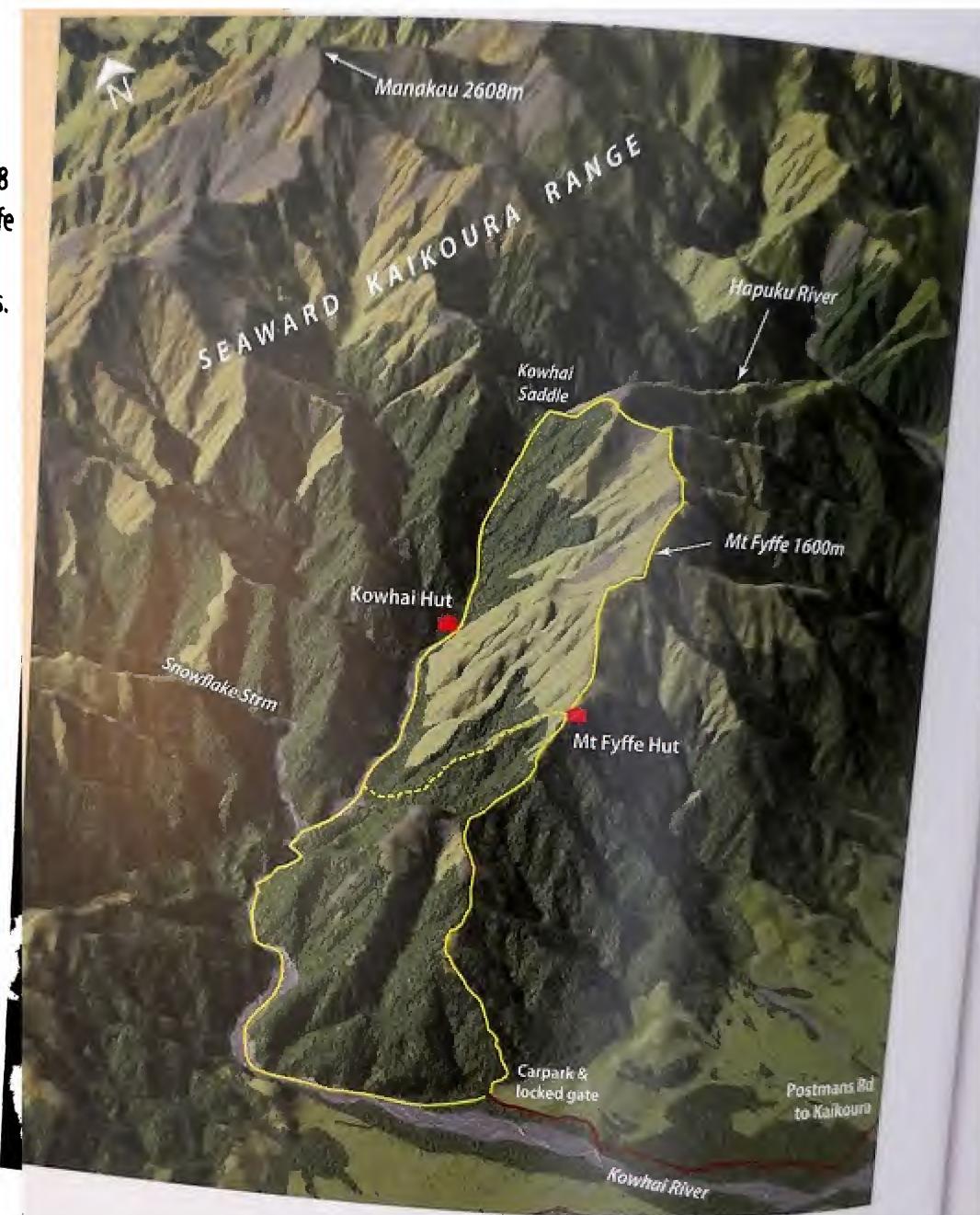
Time 12.5-14.5 hours total.
Carpark to Mount Fyffe Hut (8 bunks): 2.5 hours. Mount Fyffe
Hut to Kowhai Hut (6 bunks)
via Kowhai Saddle: 7-8 hours.
Kowhai Hut to carpark : 3-4
hours.

Map Kaikoura 031

Access From Kaikoura township, drive 15 km along Ludstone Road and Red Swamp Road to Postmans Road; park at the roadend.

Alternative Routes A
descent of Spaniard Spur from Mount Fyffe Hut would shorten the trip considerably. The Hapuku Valley provides a different route back to SH 1.

Information Kaikoura Visitor Centre, Ph 03 319 5641



The Seaward Kaikouras conjure up visions of large, rolling mountains covered with endless slopes of scree and not a drop of water apart from the shimmering Pacific Ocean on the eastern horizon. Although parts of the range certainly live up to these expectations, there are some lush, bush-clad valleys separated by tussock- and shrub-covered ridges. Mt Fyffe is an easily accessible summit with a cosy little hut passed en route. The views from the tops are superb, encompassing a wide stretch of the east coast, from Banks Peninsula in the south up to the North Island. The Kaikouras have the added appeal of being on the drier east coast, away from the high rainfall that occurs west of the Main Divide.

Starting at the carpark at the end of Postmans Road, an easy 4WD track (locked gate) follows the ridge line directly to Mount Fyffe Hut; the hut is not marked on the topographic



Farmland and the Kaikoura Peninsula from Mt Fyffe

map, but lies just northeast of Pt 1103. This walk would even be quite feasible in the dark. (An alternative, and steeper, route is via the Fenceline Spur Track, which comes out on the road just 300 metres below the hut; allow three to four hours for this option.)

Mount Fyffe Hut is situated at a spectacular point on the ridge, with extensive views over the Kaikoura Peninsula and township. It has eight bunks and camping spots, and is ideally positioned if you want to watch the sun come up over the ocean.

The 4WD road continues for one-and-a-half hours all the way to the summit of Mt Fyffe itself, which at 1600 metres is the highest point along the coast here. A broad, scree-covered ridge with fine views across to Manakau, the highest peak in the Seaward Kaikouras, leads easily via a few ups and downs from Mt Fyffe to Gables End. From here, a steep shingle slope heads down to Kowhai Saddle, which separates the Hapuku and Kowhai catchments. Although it is possible to descend either valley, the preferred option is the latter, since it leads back to the start of the tramp without the need for prior transport arrangements.

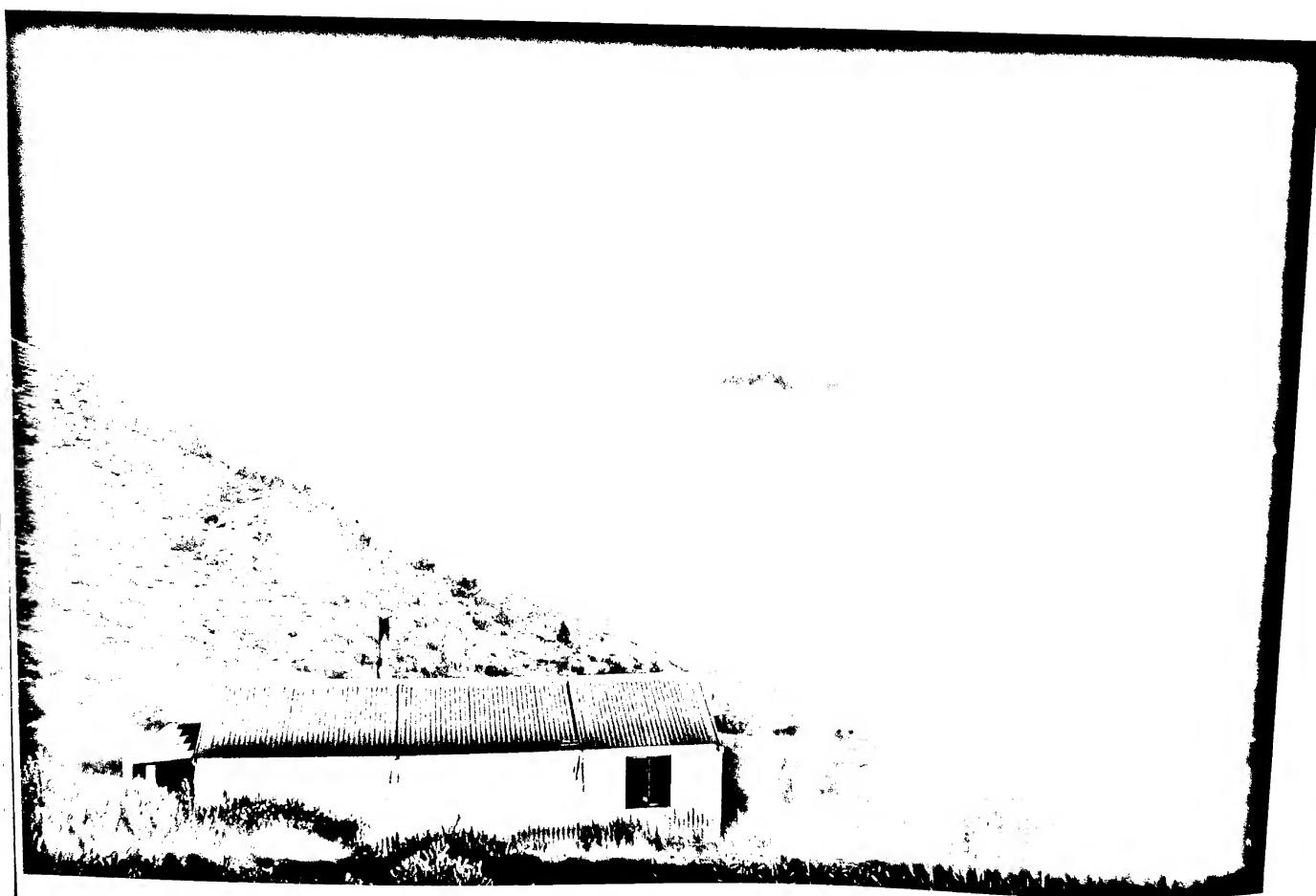
It takes about four hours to reach Kowhai Saddle from Mount Fyffe Hut, and a further three or so to descend the surprisingly rough upper reaches of the valley to Kowhai Hut (six bunks). Occasional cairns mark the descent into the narrow and rocky streambed, which is followed down-valley using a combination of boulder-hopping interspersed with easier walking along sections of river flats. The welcome sight of Kowhai Hut, up on a

small terrace, appears on the true right, shortly after the main Kowhai River junction.

The walk out from Kowhai Hut is straightforward unless the river is running high. The bed of the lower Kowhai River is smothered in great piles of shingle, a result of a major flood at some time in the not-too-distant past.

Shortly up-valley from the confluence with Snowflake Stream a track descends steeply from the Mt Fyffe ridge to the east. This is Spaniard Spur, which leads down from near Mount Fyffe Hut and offers a much shorter, though less varied, trip than the route described. The track is well marked but steep; allow two hours from the hut to the valley floor.

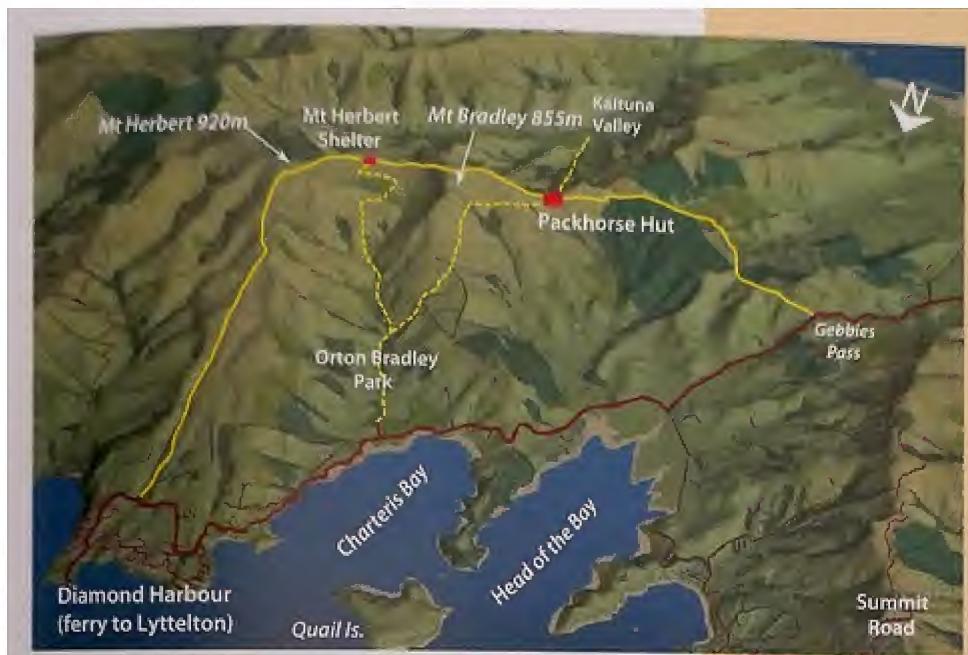
There is a small gorge just below the Snowflake confluence, where several crossings of the main river are necessary; under normal flow these present no problems. Finally, you pick up an old vehicle track that leads back to the Postmans Road carpark.



Rainbow over Mt Fyffe Hut

BANKS PENINSULA

Packhorse Hut & Mt Herbert



The historic stone Packhorse Hut has recently been renovated by DOC, and now boasts a new wooden floor, new bunks and a wood-burning stove. The Sign of the Packhorse was originally constructed during World War I as one of four roadhouses linking Godley Head with Gebbies Pass, designed to provide refreshments for city-dwellers out enjoying a hike in the Port Hills. The Christchurch visionary Harry Ell was responsible for the creation of the Summit Road Walkway, which was part of his ambitious plan to extend a track as far as Akaroa.

This straightforward hike is a perfect introduction to the delights of overnight tramping for children and adults alike. It is within easy reach of Christchurch and yet feels quite remote and above it all, especially when easterly clouds roll over the hills to envelop the cosy hut in wreaths of mist.

There are a number of possible hikes to and from the Packhorse Hut, and for those with the time and energy a trip incorporating Mts Bradley and Herbert would add considerably to

Duration 1–2 days

Grade Easy

Time 4–6.5 hours total.
Gebbies Pass to Packhorse Hut (8 bunks, wood stove with fuel generally provided): 2.5 hours. Packhorse Hut to Kaituna Valley: 1.5 hours. Packhorse Hut to Diamond Harbour via Mt Herbert: 4 hours.

Map Lincoln M36/37

Access By road from Christchurch, via Governors Bay and Teddington to Gebbies Pass

Alternative Routes An excellent, although longish, day trip starts from Diamond Harbour, which can be reached via ferry from Lyttelton (regular service during daylight hours). The route ascends Mt Herbert before following the open tops to Mt Bradley, and heading from here down to the Packhorse Hut and back to sea level via Orton Bradley Park. There is a 6-km road walk back to Diamond Harbour and the Lyttelton ferry. Allow 8 hours for the entire trip. Trampers wishing to traverse Banks Peninsula as far as Hilltop, above Akaroa, can link up from Packhorse Hut with the private Sign of the Kukupa Hut (6 bunks, locked at all times, Ph 03 349 3607 for bookings), just below Waipuna Saddle near the Port Levy–Little River road.

Information DOC Christchurch, Ph 03 341 9102; Lyttelton ferry enquiries, Ph 03 366 8855

WARNING! The walkways in this area frequently cross private land, and are closed to the public during the lambing season, generally early August to late October.

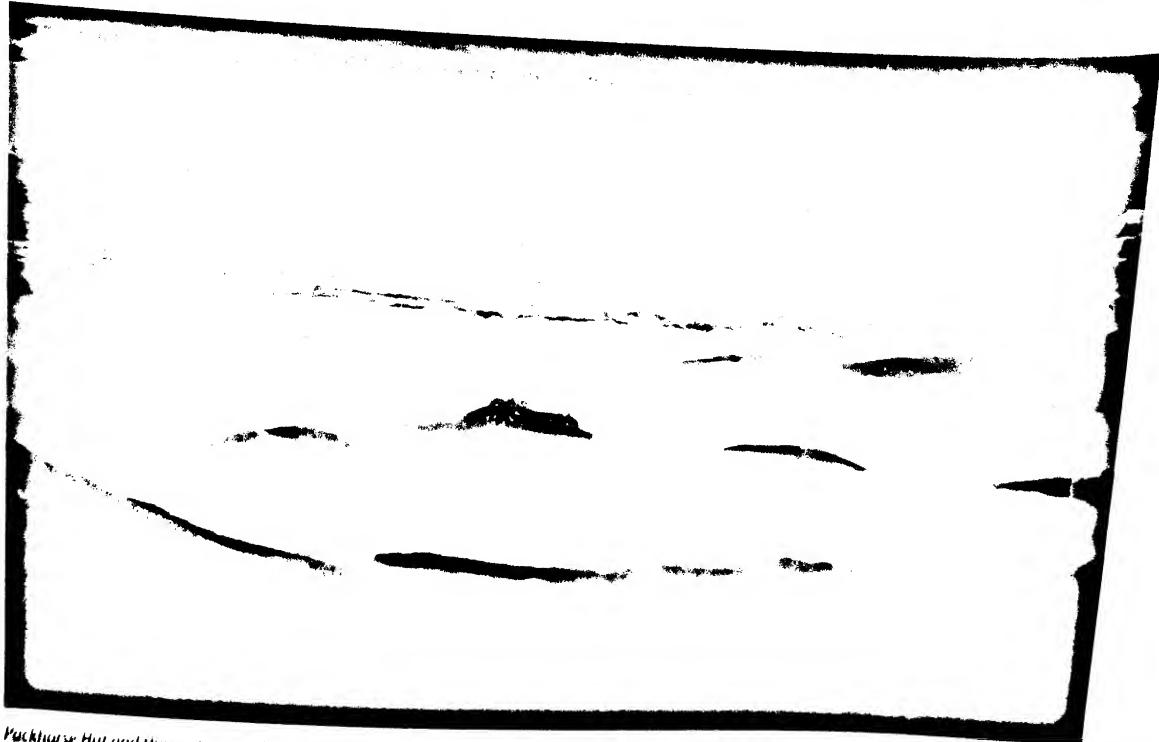
the experience. It is quite possible to reach Diamond Harbour from Christchurch via the Lyttelton ferry, which makes a pleasant change from the usual long drive to the mountains.

If you arrive by car, it is best to drive a little way up the 4WD track (gate not locked) at Gebbies Pass and park safely out of sight of the main road. The track is well marked with coloured posts as it skirts, and then enters, the pine plantations that cover much of this side of the hill. Above this man-made forest, angle up through small pockets of surviving native bush, important remnants of the extensive podocarp/broadleaf forest that once covered much of Banks Peninsula in pre-European times.

The track then skirts below some very distinctive geological structures known as the Remarkable Dykes. These rock walls, which run vertically down the hillside, are igneous intrusions forced up through the earlier volcanic rocks that make up most of Banks Peninsula. The enormity of the Lyttelton Volcano, which erupted 10 to 12 million years ago, can be better appreciated from these heights, its huge crater now flooded by the murky waters of Lyttelton Harbour and its encircling crater rim still very much in evidence.

Shortly after it passes below the Remarkable Dykes, the track climbs up to the tussock-covered Kaituna Pass, where the sturdily built Packhorse Hut nestles below craggy hills on either side. Leave your pack here and enjoy an evening stroll to the small summit south of the pass, with views over Lake Ellesmere and across the Canterbury Plains to the Southern Alps.

The easiest descent from the hut drops down to the Kaituna Valley, a gentle track taking little more than an hour, with pockets of native bush encountered on the way. Before humans arrived in this area, much of Banks Peninsula was covered with such species as



Packhorse Hut and the tussock-covered Gebbies Pass, with the Canterbury Plains and Southern Alps in the distance

totara, matai, kowhai, mahoe and fuchsia. A car-swap arrangement with another party at the hut will enable you to take this different route.

Alternatively, and far more rewarding in fine weather would be to follow the track that angles up on the southern side of Mt Bradley to a low saddle and small day shelter. This is about 10 minutes below the top of Mt Herbert, with its assorted radio masts, the highest point on Banks Peninsula at 920 metres. The views from here on a clear day extend over the Lyttelton Harbour basin, with the Port Hills rising steeply on the far side, all the way to the Southern Alps stretched out along the horizon. A crisp autumn or early winter's day is the best time of year to experience this fine panorama.

From the summit of Mt Herbert a couple of well-marked tracks lead down to sea level, either through Orton Bradley Park (\$2 admission fee, payable at the main gate) or directly down to Diamond Harbour. Note that as there is no public transport available back up to Gebbies Pass, it is necessary to arrange a car shuttle in advance.



Winter view of Lyttelton Harbour from Mt Bradley

Cass Saddle & Lagoon Saddle

CRAIGIEBURN RANGE

Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate

Time 12–14 hours total.

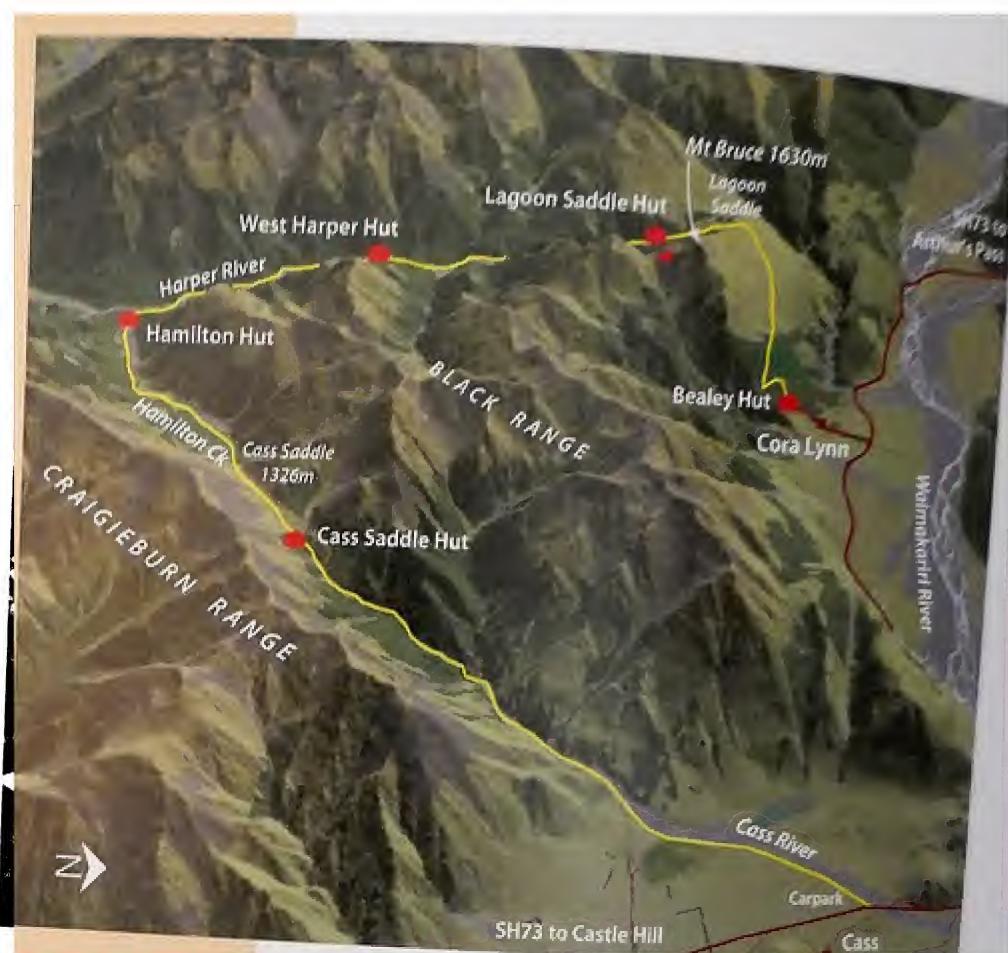
Cass River bridge (SH 73) to Cass Saddle Hut (4 bunks); 3–4 hours. Cass Saddle Hut to Hamilton Hut (20 bunks, wood stove, radio): 2 hours. Hamilton Hut to Cass River bridge via Cora Lynn Road: 6–7 hours.

Map Wilberforce K34

Access Start at the Cass River bridge on SH 73, about 58 km from Springfield

Information DOC Arthur's Pass, Ph 03 318 9211

WARNING! Not all rivers and streams are bridged, and can become impassable in flood conditions.



This is a fairly typical and justifiably popular weekend trip, being easily accessible from Christchurch. It is an ideal option when the weather is not so

good around the Main Divide, as its easterly location often means little or no rain falls compared with the ranges further west. The route passes through a mixture of river flats, beech forests and relatively low, subalpine saddles, with regular huts. With the exception of the modern and spacious Hamilton Hut, which makes an ideal halfway point on the trail, the huts are all small two- to five-bunk shelters.

The route is fairly well signposted throughout, with regular DOC orange tree triangles and plastic waratahs above the bushline, although sections along the riverbeds allow for some individual exploration. When the weather is fine, there are excellent views during the last (or first) few hours above Bealey Hut over the broad Waimakariri Valley to the main Arthur's Pass mountains.

A large DOC signpost at the eastern end of the Cass River bridge on SH 73 points onto the stony river flats via a line of pine trees. Follow the Cass River, crossing it several times, to where the valley narrows. Carry on upstream, generally on the true right although

with a few deviations to the other bank, until the track climbs into the forest to avoid the small, stony gorge section below. This is just short of the Long Valley Stream, which flows into the main valley from the left.

Climb through this mountain beech forest, following many minor ups and downs, until the track drops to the Cass River and a bridge over to the left bank. Sidle up again, crossing some open tussock basins with occasional boardwalks over the boggy sections, to reach the small A-frame Cass Saddle Hut near the bushline. There are limited camping spots adjacent to this four-bunk hut.

Cass Saddle itself is reached after a further half-hour or so. Frequent marker poles lead across open tussocklands, interspersed with a smattering of spaniards, to a fine viewpoint overlooking Hamilton Creek and the hut far below. This section of the track receives high winter snowfalls, and at times extreme avalanche danger exists here, which is something to be aware of if you are tackling this tramp in the colder months.

The track descends steeply towards Hamilton Creek, with some small slips, then more gently through forest terraces to the valley floor. Hamilton Hut, situated on a terrace above the valley, is reached after about half an hour, the track breaking out onto grassy flats with clear views after the relative confines of the forest. Hamilton Hut is modern and spacious (20 bunks), with running water, a radio and, most importantly in the colder months, a wood stove.

Below Hamilton Hut the creek is bridged with a walkwire, a high-water alternative, which leads to a swingbridge over the Harper River a short distance above its confluence with Hamilton Creek. Continue upstream on the true right, with occasional forays into the forest, although it is also possible to follow the streambed in low-flow conditions. This leads to the old and classic West Harper Hut, complete with dirt floor, five canvas bunks and an open fireplace – a good option for those who eschew the frequently characterless modern huts.

A small gorge above the hut can either be bypassed above or waded across, complete with stops in summer swimming holes along the way. Stony flats lead up to a major confluence with Long Creek, crossing Harper Stream where necessary en route. Take



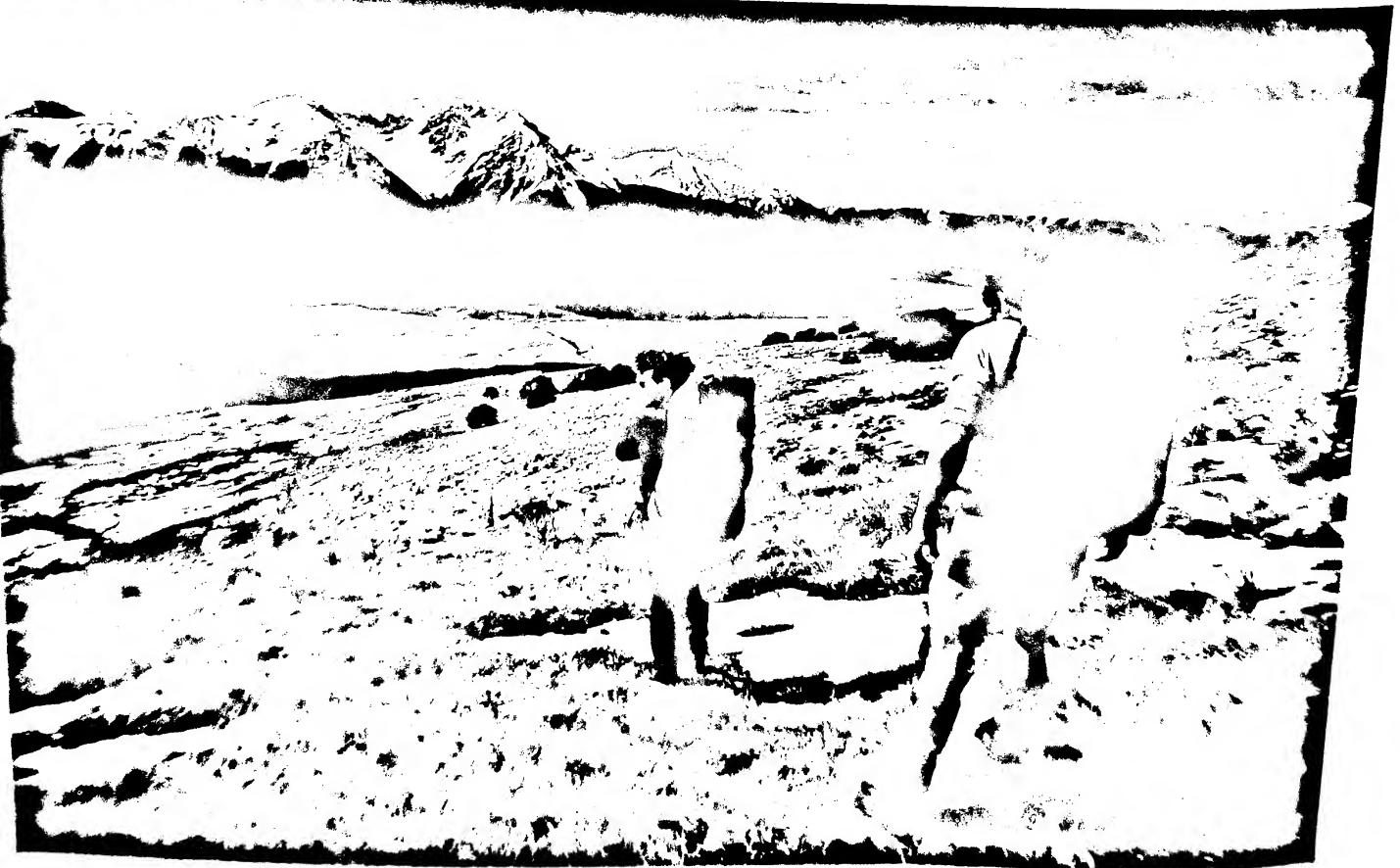
Swingbridge over the West Harper River

care here to head north up the minor valley; Long Creek, although the larger of the two tributaries, is a dead end.

Cairns mark the way up this stony riverbed and into the forest on the true left, which, after the usual ups and downs, arrives at Lagoon Saddle Shelter. This is a small A-frame (two bunks, wood stove) built in a clearing; another 'garden-shed' hut (three bunks) is sited slightly higher, across the river (both are four to five hours from Hamilton Hut).

A short section of forest leads out onto the tops above the tarn on Lagoon Saddle, from where the view northwards opens up dramatically. Far below flows the braided Waimakariri, while the snow-topped peaks around Arthur's Pass dominate the skyline on a clear day.

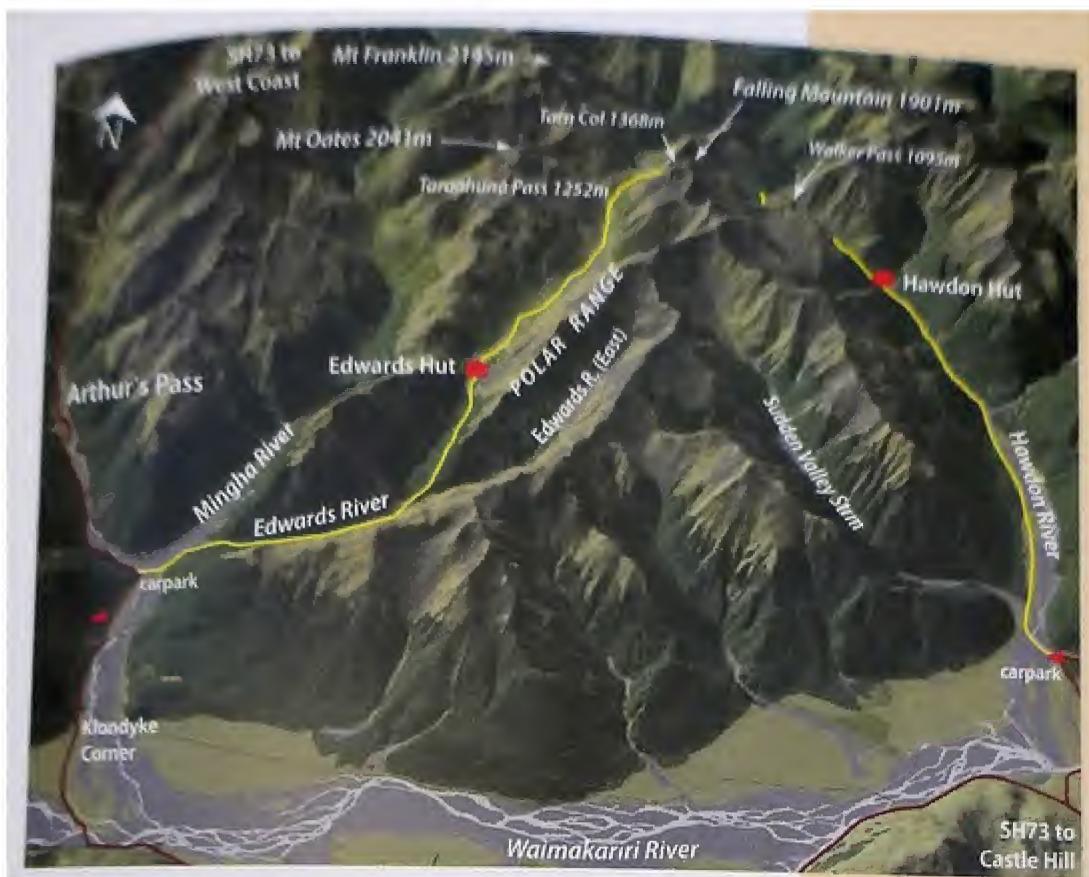
Skirt around the shoulder of Mt Bruce, where sections of the frequently boggy track are being boardwalked, before dropping down to where the path enters a mixed beech/exotic forest. Finally, zigzag some 400 metres down through this forest to the six-bunk Bealey Hut and Cora Lynn Road, passing the Wilderness Lodge just before the main highway. All that follows for those without prior pickup arrangements is an 11-kilometre jog or cycle ride back to the Cass River bridge.



Lower left: Bealey Hut, with the Waimakariri River below

ARTHUR'S PASS NATIONAL PARK

Tarn Col & Walker Pass



Duration / 3 days.

Grade Hard

Time 16 hours, total 7M / 3D

Edwards Hut: 4 - 5 hours, 1M
bunks, radio, wood stove

Edwards Hut to East Makariri
River: 5 hours. East Makariri
River to Hawdon Hut: 3 hours

(20 bunks, radio, wood stove).
Hawdon Hut to Hawdon
Shelter: 3 hours.

Maps Otira K33, Arthur's Pass
Parkmap 273/01

Access SH 73 to the layby
6 km south of Arthur's Pass
village

Alternative Routes There
are many options once you are
in Edwards Valley, in particular

the climb over the north shoulder of Mt Oates and
descent to Goat Pass via Lake Mavis.

Information DOC Arthur's Pass, Ph 03 318 9211

WARNING! The Bealey and Hawdon rivers can
both become impassable during heavy rain.

This classic tramp in Arthur's Pass National Park encompasses all that is good about heading off into the hills for a long weekend. The route takes you from beech forests to subalpine river flats, across two mountain passes complete with picturesque tarns, over the Main Divide for a night among West Coast bush and then back down to a broad, open river valley. Between the two DOC huts the route is either unmarked, or marked only with the occasional rock cairn or pole. There are no bridges and the rivers and streams require frequent crossings, so this is a wet-boot trip and one that can only safely be undertaken in dry, low-water conditions. For trampers unaccustomed to this type of travel, times may be longer than those indicated, as is the case if the route is followed in reverse.

Start 6 kilometres south of Arthur's Pass village at a large layby next to the railtrack. There is a DOC sign and an intentions book here. Wade the Bealey River just above its confluence with the Mingha; if you have problems here with high water, remember that there are many more rivers to cross on this trip and you may therefore want to consider abandoning it until conditions are drier.

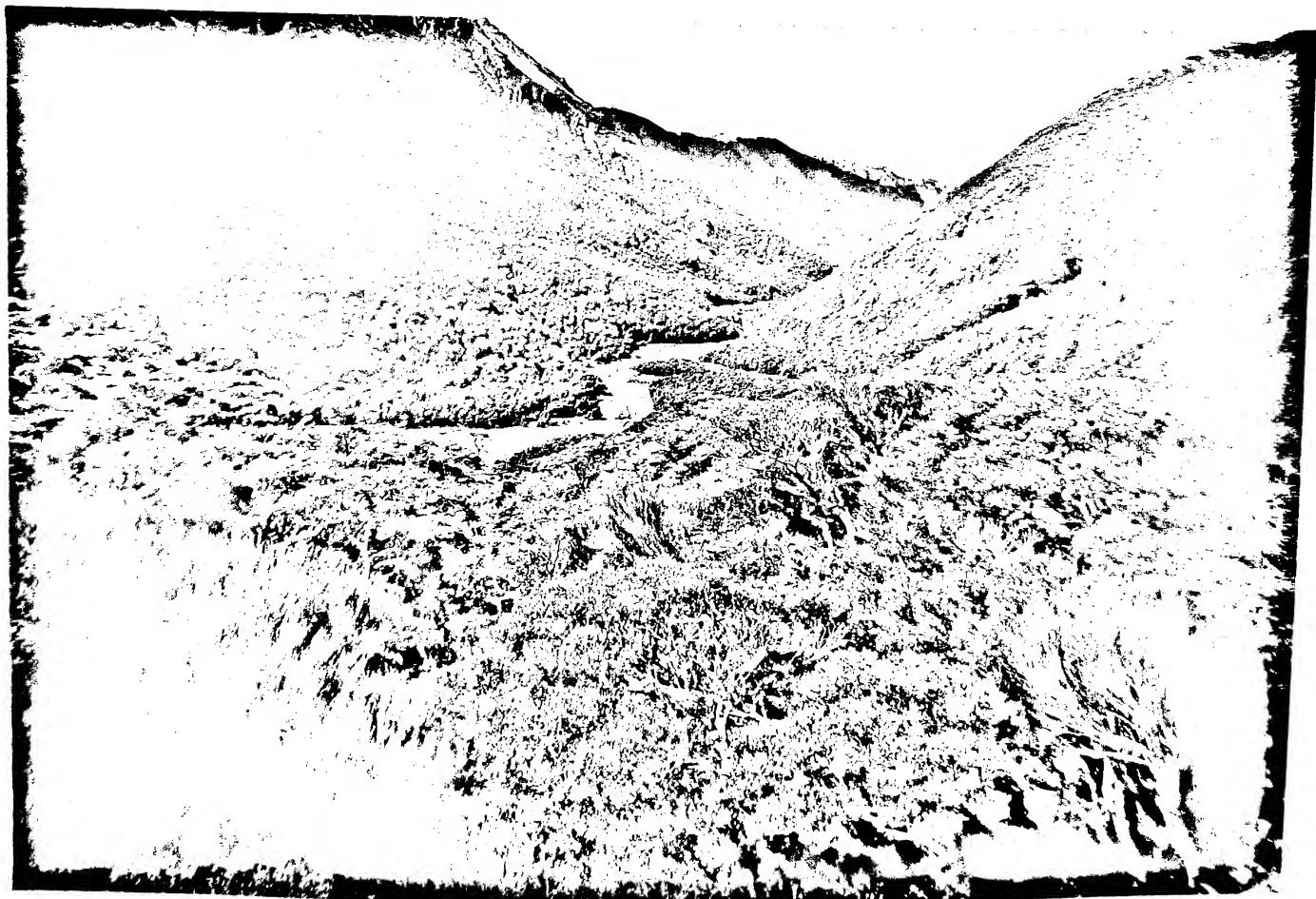
Cut across the valley, fording the Mingha en route, to where large and obvious DOC orange triangles mark the entrance into the beech forest, below the junction of the Edwards

River. This bypasses the lower Edwards Gorge, which is a fun alternative if the water levels are sufficiently low. The track re-emerges onto the river flats, which are followed on the true left bank (with occasional diversions into the forest) until you reach the east branch of the Edwards. The track crosses this river – difficult in high flow – above its junction with the main valley, to pick up a marked track some 100 metres upstream leading back into the forest. This is about the halfway point to the hut.

From here the track climbs steeply up the forested valley sides, an ascent often on tree-root and rock 'stairways', to avoid the waterfalls that tumble down the deep gorge of the Edwards River below. Eventually, the track emerges onto tussocklands at the bushline. The spacious 16-bunk Edwards Hut is a welcome sight in the distance, some 20 minutes further on.

From Edwards Hut, follow the true left bank of the river up towards Taruahuna Pass. Stick mainly to a track through the tussocks, although at times you may find it preferable to cross to the right bank, thereby avoiding small sections of scrub-bashing in favour of the stony riverbed. Look out for blue ducks in the main river as you go, listening for the characteristic whistle of the male. These ducks are the only native species to inhabit fast-flowing mountain streams, and their whitewater antics are well worth watching if you are lucky enough to spot them in the Edwards River.

The head of the valley is dominated by a huge pile of rock debris, the result of the



Upper Hawdon Valley from below Walker Pass

1929 earthquake (6.9 on the Richter scale) that not only damaged Arthur's Pass village but also shook off a sizeable part of Falling Mountain. This vast rockslide now smothers Taruahuna Pass, over which an indistinct track weaves its way to the high point of the saddle before turning abruptly northeast and climbing up to the obvious low point in the range on the right. Tarn Col is best approached from this side by ascending directly along the streambed that drains from the lowest point of the col, bypassing the small waterfall on the true left by a steep snowgrass slope. Great care should be taken here, especially in wet or icy conditions, as a slip could be fatal. (If you are travelling east to west, it is possible to avoid this steep snowgrass by descending the scree slope at the southern end of the col, a preferable route down into the Edwards Valley.) The climb to the small lake nestled among boulders and tussock on the top of Tarn Col takes about 45 minutes from Taruahuna Pass.

Enjoy the views from this high point – the steep flanks of Mt Franklin dominate the scenery to the northwest, while the peaks to the east lie within the Otehake Wilderness Area. If you plan to camp in the main valley below, linger here and enjoy the solitude, as the night's camp is about two hours away.

After crossing the flat tussock country nestled in the saddle for about five minutes, drop into a creek that drains from the tarn above. Resist staying above this steep little gorge, as bluffs soon prevent further travel on the top. This creek is followed, and crossed many times, before you join the east branch of the Otehake River, from where the track crosses to the true right bank and heads upstream to a delightful little campsite on the river flats. You are now on the western side of the Main Divide, noticeable by the presence of mountain neinei, leatherwood and tree daisy among the scrub that grows thickly on the hillsides.

From the riverside camp, continue up-valley for about 20 minutes to where the river swings to the right (southwest) towards Amber Col. A cairned track leads up left into scrub, and is followed to the low saddle known as Walker Pass. This also has a small tarn in its basin, and once again the route follows the outlet creek draining through dense subalpine scrub. A track zigzags along this creek, and although it requires care to follow, it is a more pleasant prospect than battling through the dense dracophyllum scrub on the valley sides. Marker poles show where the track leaves the creek and climbs steeply up to



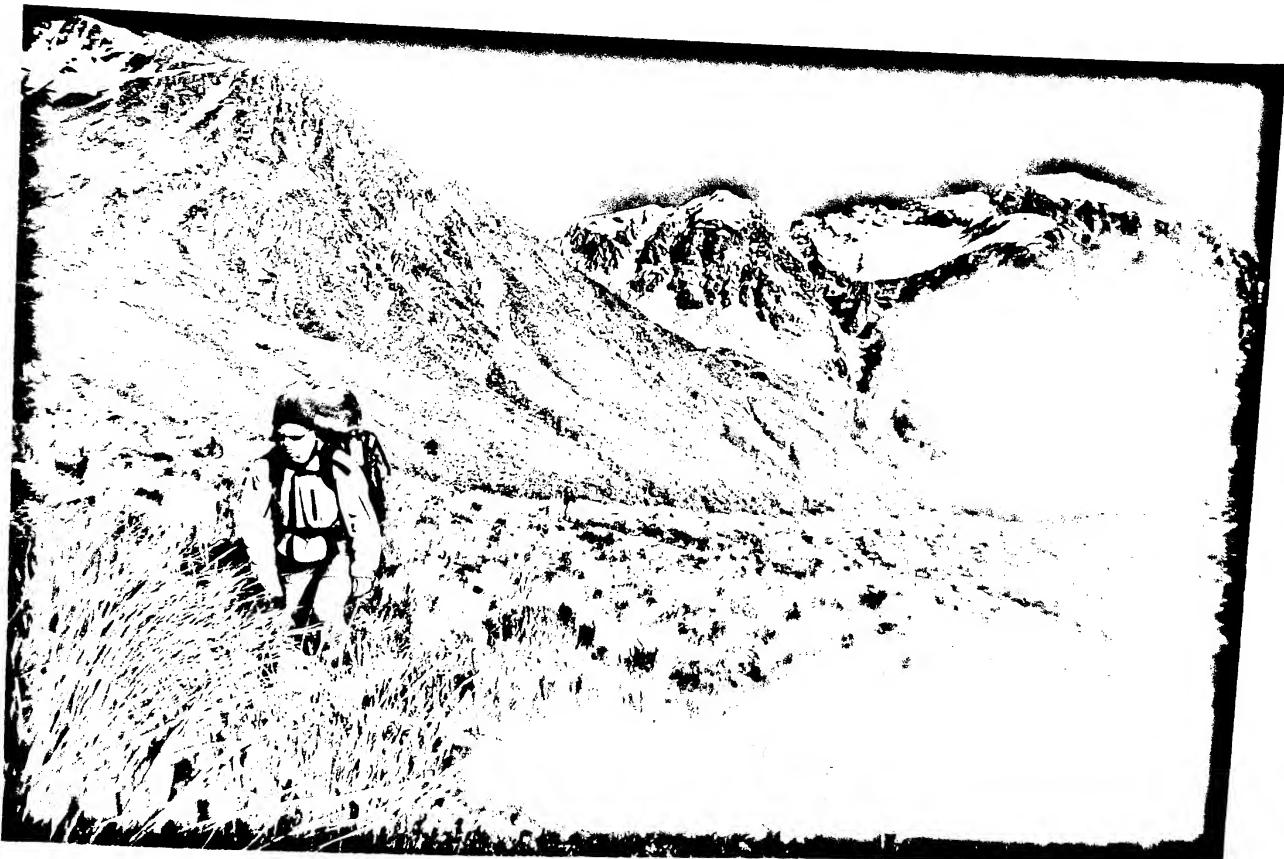
Alpine tarn on Walker Pass

a rocky knob, with a fine view both up to Walker Pass and down to the broad meanders of the Hawdon River, some 300 metres below.

Pick up a good, though steep track that descends through beech forest and past the Twin Falls to the valley floor below. The well-marked track continues at a far more gentle angle to reach the new Hawdon Hut (20 bunks, stove, radio) after about five more minutes. Built in 2007, the hut has been re-sited on a forested terrace up-valley from the junction of Discovery Stream with the Hawdon River.

The Hawdon River valley is now followed down to the roadend, an easy three hours, from the hut. Take the track on the true right, over Discovery Stream and across small slips and forest clearings, until markers lead over the river to the true left bank. Cross the wide boulder fan of the east branch of the Hawdon and follow the track through a matagouri-covered terrace before dropping down to the stony river flats below. New marker poles sporadically show the way down-valley, crossing the main river once more before a final crossing just upstream from the wire fenceline that spans the Hawdon River. A broad 4WD track leads to a short climb through the forest to the Hawdon Shelter and the roadend.

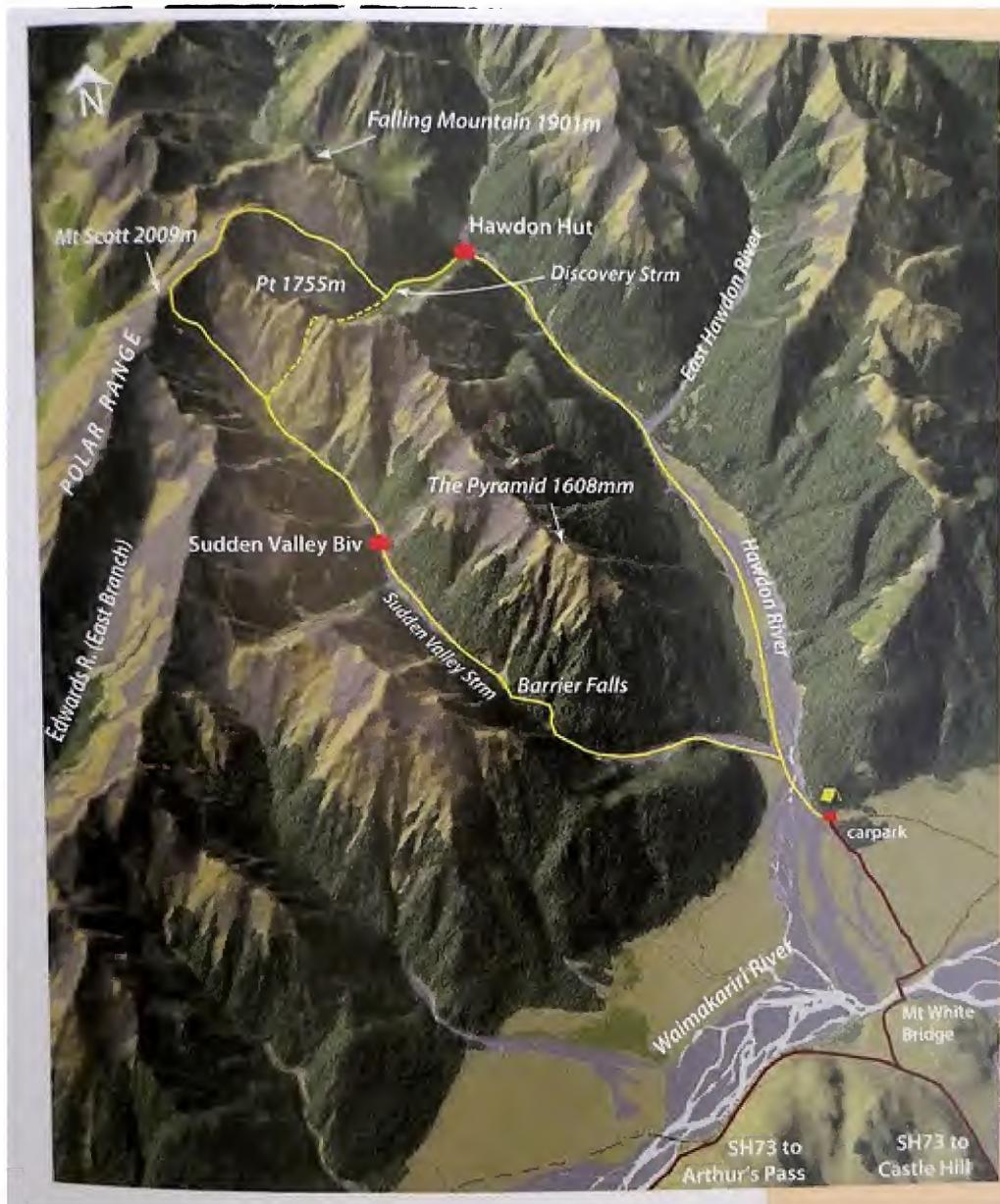
There is a roadhead differential of 22 kilometres between the start and finish of this tramp, requiring a drive (or cycle) back over the Mt White Bridge to the main highway.



Tramper on Walker Pass

ARTHUR'S PASS NATIONAL PARK

Discovery Stream & Sudden Valley



Duration 2 days

Grade Hard (river crossings and steep scrambling)

Time 12–14 hours total.
Hawdon Shelter to Discovery Stream: 2.5 hours. Discovery Stream to Polar Range camp: 4.5 hours. Polar Range to Sudden Valley Biv (2 bunks): 3 hours. Biv to Hawdon Shelter: 3 hours.

Map Otira K33

Access From SH 73 cross Mt White Bridge and follow the unsealed road to Hawdon Shelter (toilets, camping and intentions book).

Information DOC Arthur's Pass, Ph 03 318 9211

Alternative Route

A shorter, though steeper, route continues up the main branch of Discovery Stream to a narrow notch in the ridge leading directly over to Sudden Valley. (See main text below for detailed description for this route.)

Sudden Valley is a secluded backwater near the southern edge of Arthur's Pass National Park, close to the road yet not often visited. Combined with a boulder-hop up Discovery Stream, along with a fine-weather camp on the Polar Range, this attractive valley can be enjoyed in descent, as part of the round trip described.

Note that this tramp involves countless stream crossings, with both valleys subject to flooding during heavy rain; it should only be undertaken when the rivers are running low.

From the roadend carpark by Hawdon Shelter follow markers into the forest and



Polar Range

down to the river. Cross the Hawdon River to the true right just after the wire fence spanning the river, and continue up the open river flats. This is fairly typical valley travel in these parts, and it is a pleasant three-hour stroll to the Hawdon Hut in dry conditions. However, the Hawdon can become impassable during heavy rain, and, as Discovery Stream would also be in flood, this is definitely only a good weather tramp. A newly-poled route follows a rough 4WD track across these stony flats, re-crossing the river after an hour before climbing up to a matagouri-covered terrace on the true left. Travel along this terrace is easier on the feet than over the boulders below; there will be plenty of opportunity for rocky ground later in the trip. Cross the wide boulder fan of the east branch of the Hawdon River, with markers once again showing the way back into the forest beyond. After a further 15 minutes the track is forced back across the main Hawdon River to the true right, where it now follows close to the water's edge, crossing a few small slips and forest clearings. The new Hawdon Hut, (20 bunks, stove, radio) is located about 15 minutes up-valley from the old site (as marked on maps), just after the large alluvial fan issuing from Discovery Stream, but unless you are planning on a night at the hut, the route heads upstream from here.

The trip up Discovery Stream is never dull, as boulders, rock pools and sections of scrub all have to be negotiated – without an orange triangle in sight. The initial hour or so is quite steep and confined, as the stream plunges down cataracts and over small waterfalls in this attractive and untracked valley.

If planning on the shorter, alternative route up the main creek, the next hour is easier going as the valley floor levels out somewhat. Shortly after the junction with the northwest branch of the stream, an obvious low notch in the rugged ridge at the head of the valley comes into view, which is the route over to Sudden Valley.

A narrow stretch of grassy flats gives a good respite before passing a sizeable waterfall on the true left. From here on the going is rocky, with a narrow, scree-filled gut requiring a degree of effort; be sure to keep left up the main gorge (side branches look less inviting) which narrows to a deep cleft shortly before the top. The final 100 metres are quite steep, requiring care for a rocky scramble up a short, loose bluff. Avoid the black argillite/mudstone where possible, and a final scrabble leads to the narrow gap between the two valleys, being just to the east of Pt 1755 on the map.

From this vantage point the Polar Range fills the horizon to the west, with the upper basin of Sudden Valley spread out below.

The descent from this pass at about 1700 metres is a lot gentler than the ascent, the large boulders soon giving way to a fine scree run all the way to the valley floor some 500 metres below.

However, if time and weather allow, a longer trip to Sudden Valley with a night on the Polar Range will provide more variety, as well as more time above the bushline.

Take the northwest branch of the stream, where an old cairn on a mossy boulder shows the way up the true left of the creek. The forest is untracked, involving some vigorous bush bashing, but in less than an hour you emerge abruptly onto the rock-strewn open valley above. Boulder-hop easily towards the upper basin, where an obvious deep cleft cuts up the hillside to the left. This is a dead-end gully, with access to the hanging valley above via grass and scree slopes just down-valley from the gully. A steep 400-metre haul leads to a basin directly above this gully; skirt around Pt 1844 and Pt 1937 on broad scree slopes to gain the crest of the range in about two hours from the valley floor.

The ridge of the Polar Range is shattered and quite sharp in places, although any difficulties can be skirted around en route towards the towering Mt Scott ahead.

Views across Arthur's Pass to Mt Rolleston and myriad other peaks in the area are particularly fine from up here, making it an excellent spot to camp in good weather. There are limited patches of grass among this stony upland; the best spot is situated by a small tarn just below the ridge.

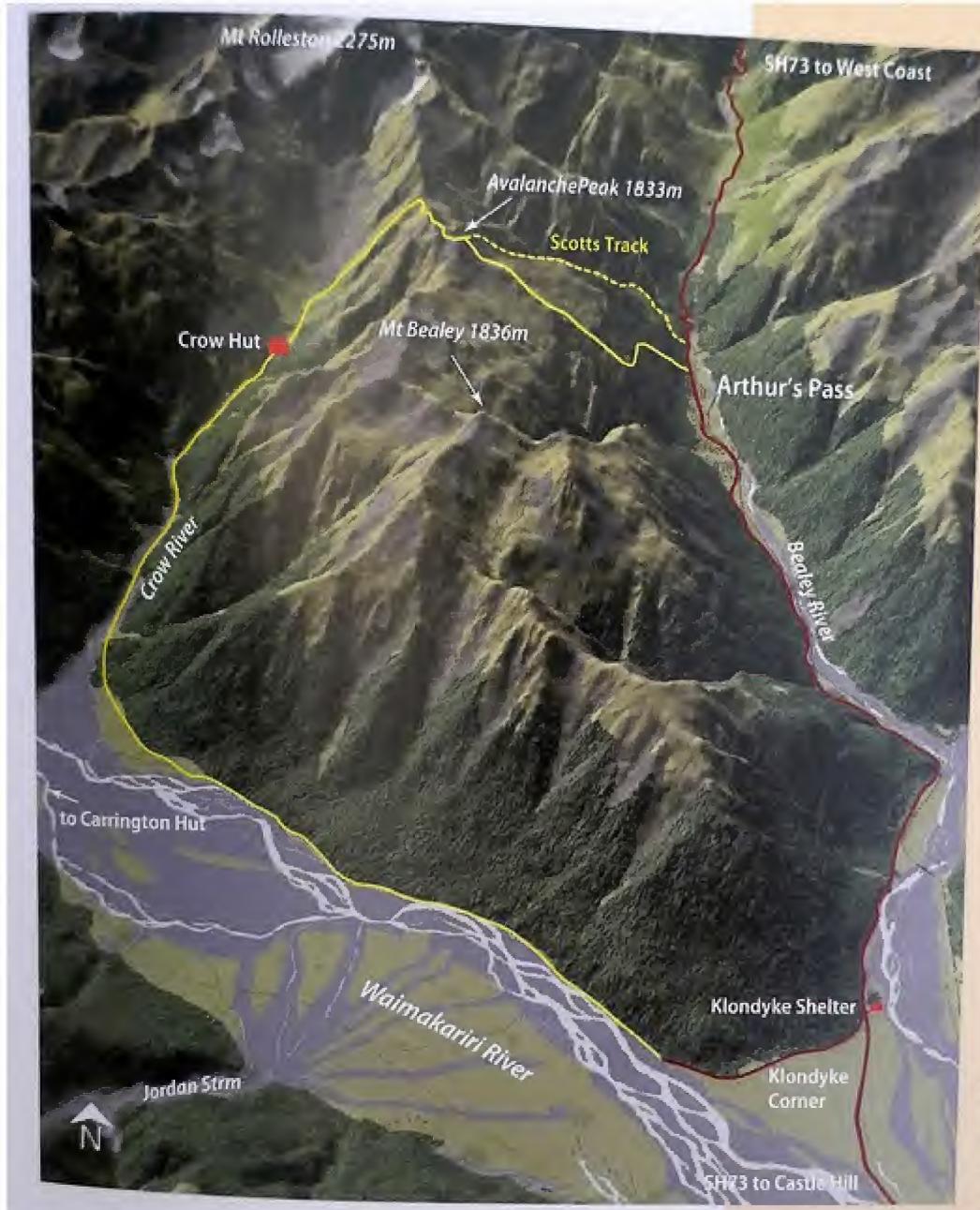
Continue along the ridge to a deep col just north of Mt Scott, from where a long, obvious scree slope descends into the head of Sudden Valley below. Be aware that this south-facing slope can hold snow for many months of the year. Follow the small stream down to the new Sudden Valley Biv (2 bunks), set by the forest edge on the true right of the stream and about two hours from the ridgeline.

Below this bivvy the valley is open and straightforward, generally following the true right until shortly above Barrier Falls. Look out here for markers on the true left, which lead to a track that sidles for about 500 metres through forest well above these impassable waterfalls. Towards the end of this sidle, the steep 'Devil's Chute' can be avoided by taking the left fork of the track just above this narrow gut. This drops into a wide, rubble-filled cleft, which is followed for 100 metres down to the stream edge. Looking back upstream the powerful waterfalls show clearly why this deviation was necessary.

Sudden Valley Stream continues to be enclosed in an attractive narrow gorge, requiring frequent crossings for a kilometre or so until abruptly emerging onto wide, gravel flats for the last 2 kilometres down to the Hawdon Valley, with a final river crossing to the shelter and carpark at the roadend.

ARTHUR'S PASS NATIONAL PARK

Avalanche Peak & Crow Valley



This is a very popular trip, especially since a new hut in the Crow Valley was built to replace the much older and tattier version. The tramp over Avalanche Peak into the Crow Valley and down to the Waimakariri and Klondyke Corner can be enjoyed in a leisurely two days, or alternatively run in as little as four hours if you plan on participating in the Avalanche Peak Challenge. Good weather is required for the climb.

Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate

Time 8–11 hours total.
Arthur's Pass village to Avalanche Peak: 3–4 hours. Avalanche Peak to Crow Hut (10 bunks, wood stove): 2 hours. Crow Hut to Waimakariri Flats: 2–3 hours. Waimakariri Flats to Klondyke Corner: 1–2 hours.

Maps Otira K33, Wilberforce K34

Access From Arthur's Pass village

Alternative Routes

Avalanche Peak can be climbed as a day trip from Arthur's Pass village. This tramp can also be combined with the next walk (see page 115), to Waimakariri Falls Hut.

Information DOC Arthur's Pass, Ph 03 318 9211

WARNING! This is an alpine area. Snow and ice on the tops could make the trip dangerous, and the risk of avalanche is high at certain

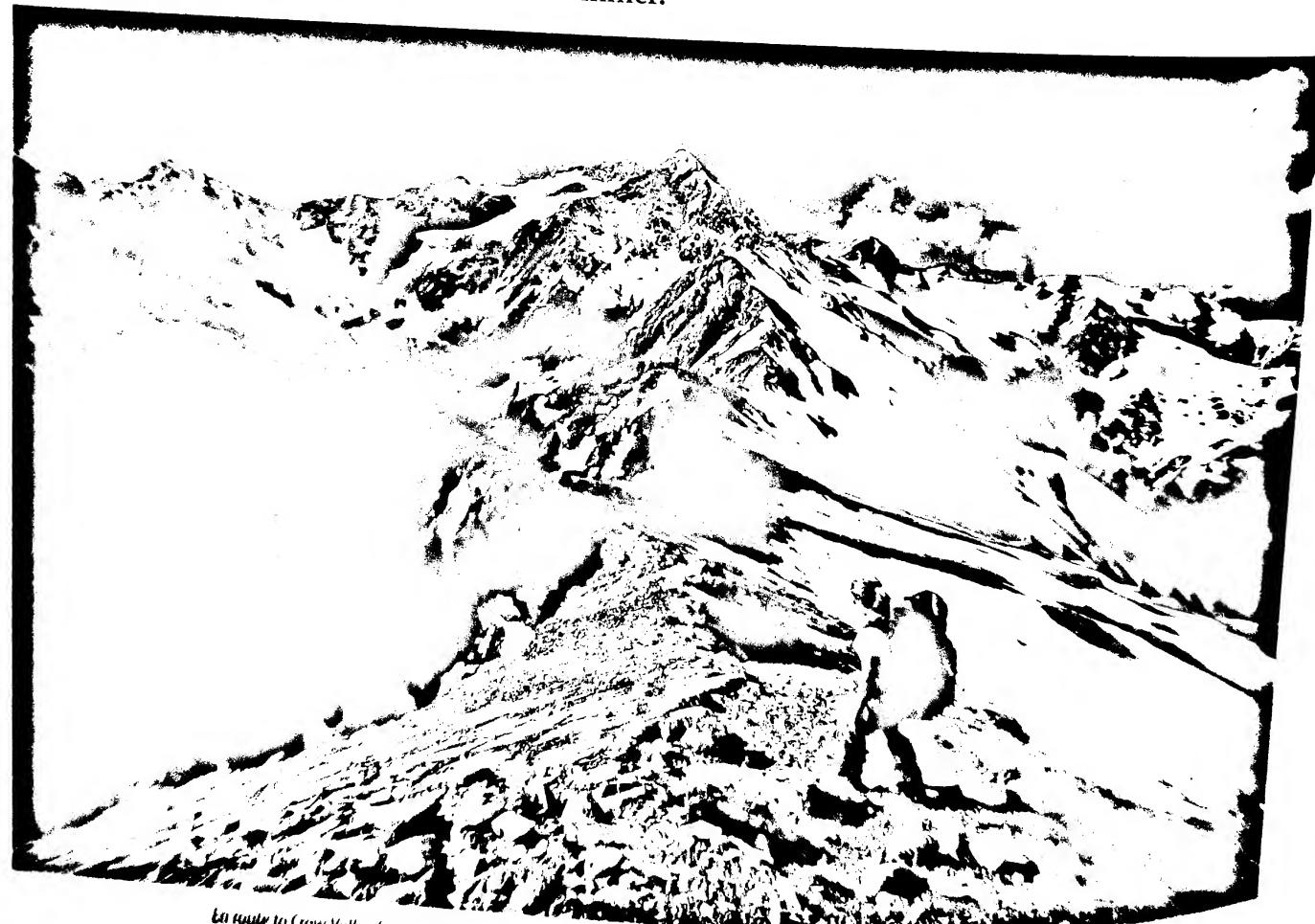
times of the year. The route is also subject to river levels, as there are no bridges along the way.

over the 1833-metre-high peak itself, and since the views from there are one of the main attractions of this tramp it would be prudent to wait for a clear day.

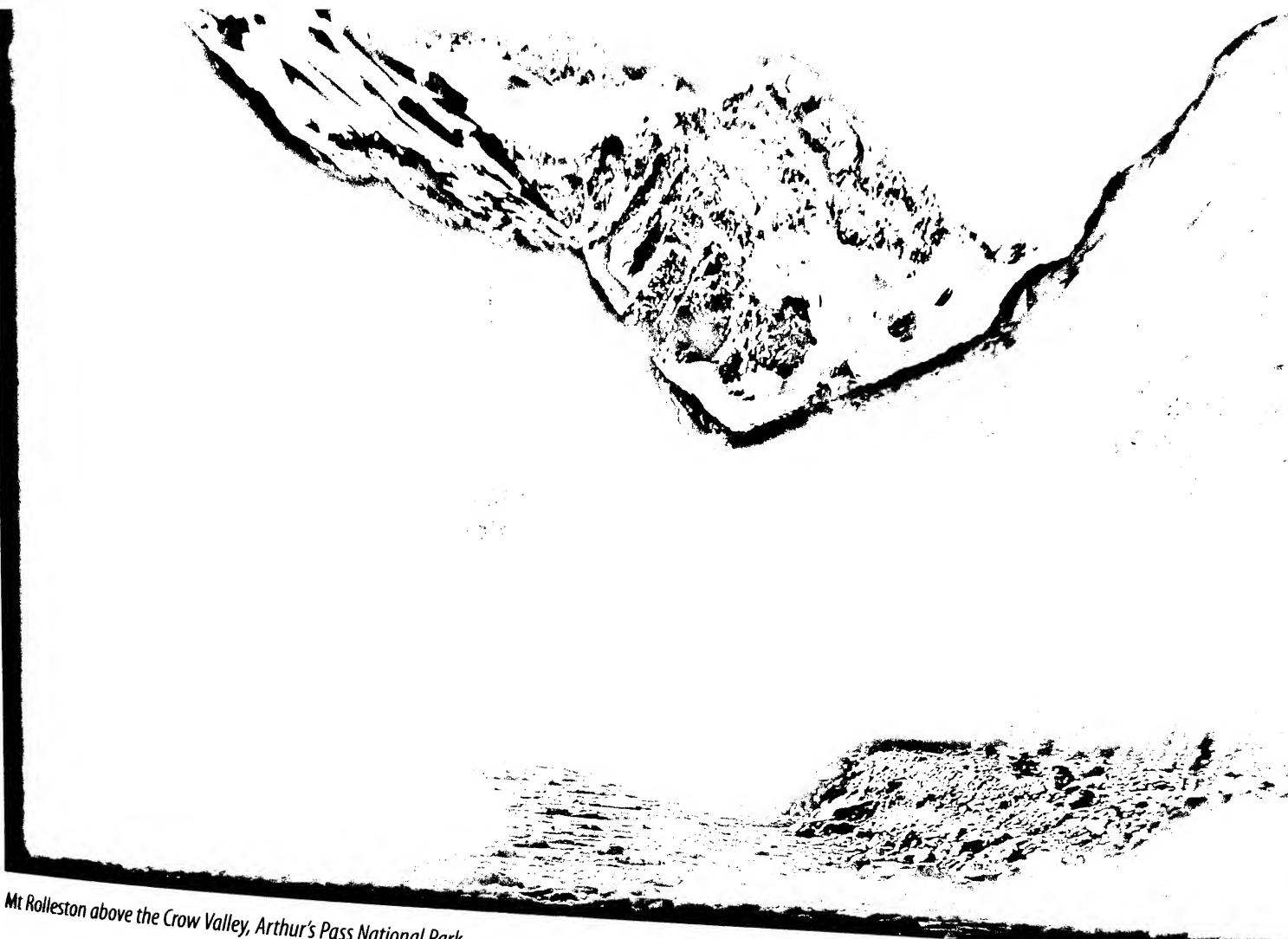
There are two tracks leading up from the village to the summit of Avalanche Peak; the slightly gentler Scotts Track and the more direct Avalanche Creek Track, both of which are well marked throughout. Either way, there are over 1000 metres to ascend, so be prepared for a steep and, on hot days, a sweaty climb.

The more direct track starts just up from the DOC visitor centre in Arthur's Pass village and before a bridge over the creek. It clammers straight up through a forest of mountain beech, the exposed roots of which are put to good use as convenient handholds on the steeper sections. There are some attractive waterfalls down in the creekbed, but as these are not easy to access you should remember to take enough to drink for the waterless ascent over to the Crow Valley.

The bushline is reached after an hour or so, from where a tussock spur leads at a slightly gentler angle towards the peak. There are frequent yellow poles along this section (with a different colour code for Scotts Track, which comes in from the north and joins up with this track about 15 minutes below the top); these should always be followed, since either side of the exposed ridge there are some serious drop-offs and impassable bluffs. Particular care should be taken when snow is lying on the upper slopes of the mountain – often the case well into summer.



To route to Crow Valley from Mt Avalanche, with Mt Rolleston beyond



Mt Rolleston above the Crow Valley, Arthur's Pass National Park

It takes between three and four hours for the climb to the top and, weather permitting, an excellent lunch stop on the shale summit of Avalanche Peak should be included. The uninterrupted views along the ridge to Mt Rolleston and the Crow Glacier are superb, this ridge being the route taken before dropping down to the Crow Valley.

There are no direct routes down into the Crow Valley from the top of Avalanche Peak, as the slope leads to dangerous bluffs. Instead, drop down to the south side of the peak (this is the opposite direction to the eventual route taken) and skirt around the summit on scree to gain the ridge running northwards towards Mt Rolleston. This is followed on more scree slopes to the eastern, or village, side of the ridge until you reach a distinct rise ahead, at which point marker posts show the way down to the Crow Valley. It is important to locate the correct descent route to avoid being bluffed out; a reliable indicator in clear visibility is when the entire drop of the Punchbowl Falls across the valley can first be seen.

A rough and blocky scree slope leads directly down to the valley floor (note that this is a potential avalanche risk area in heavy snow). The Crow Hut can be seen from near the bottom of this scree slope on the true right of the Crow River. To reach the hut, follow the river downstream for half an hour, crossing as soon as possible if the water is running high. Opened in May 2002, Crow Hut has 10 berths and a wood stove. The valley gets its

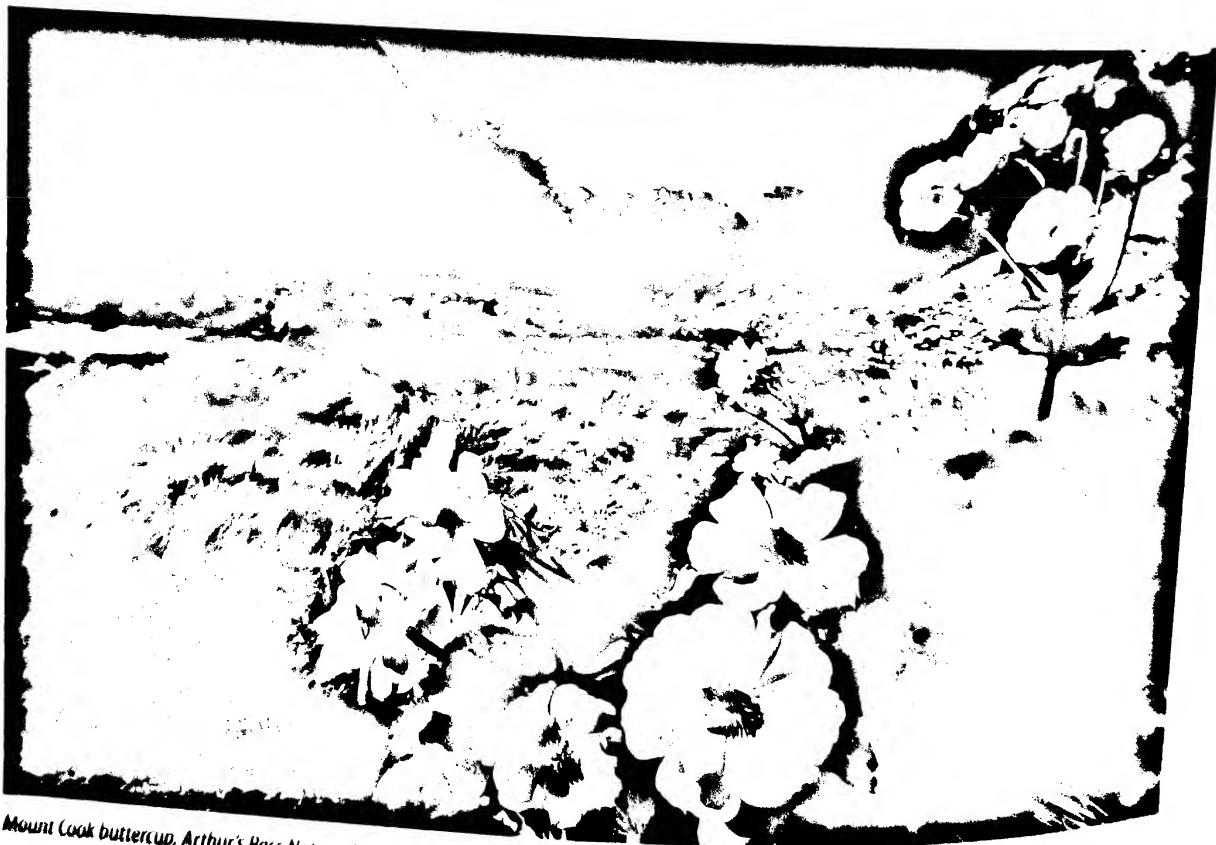
name from a sighting, in 1865, of the South Island kokako, or orange-wattled crow, last seen in the Arthur's Pass area in the 1930s and nowadays presumed extinct.

In springtime, the grassy flats around here are dotted with luscious clusters of the Mount Cook 'lily', a common misnomer for the world's largest buttercup, *Ranunculus lyallii*. Found only in the South Island mountains, this most splendid of alpine plants provides an added dimension to early summer tramps, and is usually in full bloom from November and into December, depending on aspect, altitude and latitude.

There are good views of the South Face of Mt Rolleston, at the head of the Crow Valley, from the Crow Hut door. As the second day of this trip involves a leisurely four-hour stroll down-valley to Klondyke Corner, stay awhile and enjoy the peace of this spot; read a book or take an icy morning dip in the river.

The track down from the hut follows the true right bank of the cascading Crow River, alternating between grassy flats and beech forest. Some two hours of easy travel leads to where the river begins to flow out across shingle flats in the main valley, at which point it can usually be crossed without problem. From here, cut through a small patch of forest to the Waimakariri Flats.

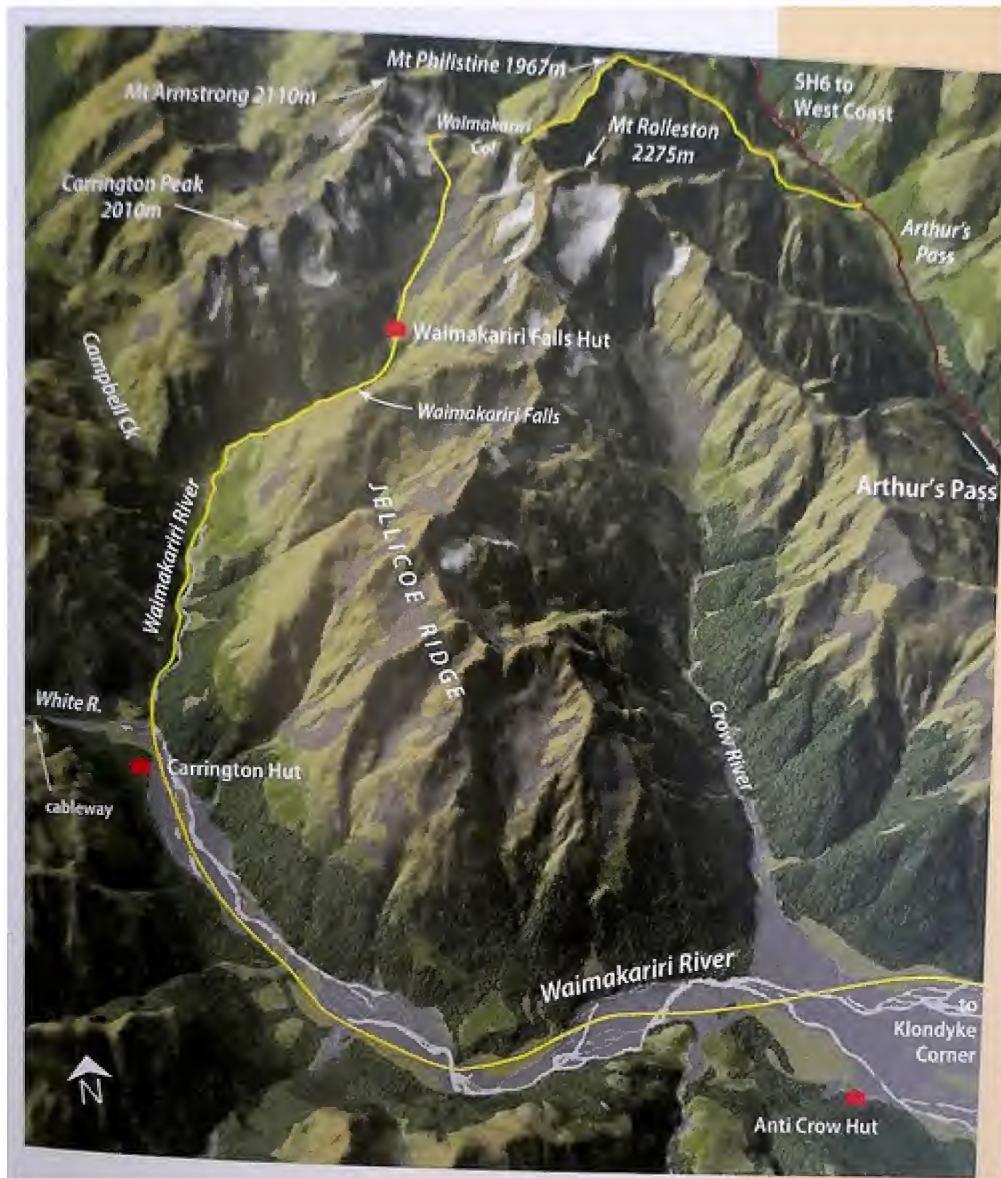
The grassy or shingle banks of the Waimakariri River are followed on its north side, although at one stage bluffs force you to cross and recross the river, before you pick up the rough vehicle track leading to Klondyke Corner on SH 73. Arthur's Pass village is about 8 kilometres along the road from here.



Mount Cook buttercup, Arthur's Pass National Park

ARTHUR'S PASS NATIONAL PARK

Waimakariri Falls Hut & Mt Philistine



A trip across the Main Divide over Waimakariri Col is one of those must-do tramps on many people's checklist. The gravel slog up the 'Waimak' perhaps puts some parties off this weekend excursion, but it shouldn't, as the terrain is varied and interesting, and there is a very special little hut in which to spend a cosy night. If combined with an ascent of Mt Philistine on the second day, this tramp frequently requires the use of crampons and ice axes. However, if you do not have these skills you can descend the Rolleston River instead to reach the main highway north of Arthur's Pass. This tramp would merit a 'hard' grade, as there are considerable stretches of steep sidling on scree.

Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate/easy mountaineering

Time 16–18 hours total.
Klondyke Corner to Carrington Hut (36 bunks, radio, stove): 4–5 hours. Carrington Hut to Waimakariri Falls Hut (6 bunks): 3 hours. Waimakariri Falls Hut to Waimakariri Col: 2 hours. Waimakariri Col to SH 73 via Mt Philistine: 7–8 hours.

Maps Otira K33, Wilberforce K34

Access Klondyke Corner, on SH 73, located 8 km south of Arthur's Pass village

Alternative Route Descend all the way down Rolleston Valley from the saddle by Waimakariri Col (allow 8–10 hours to reach SH 73).

Information DOC Arthur's Pass, Ph 03 318 9211

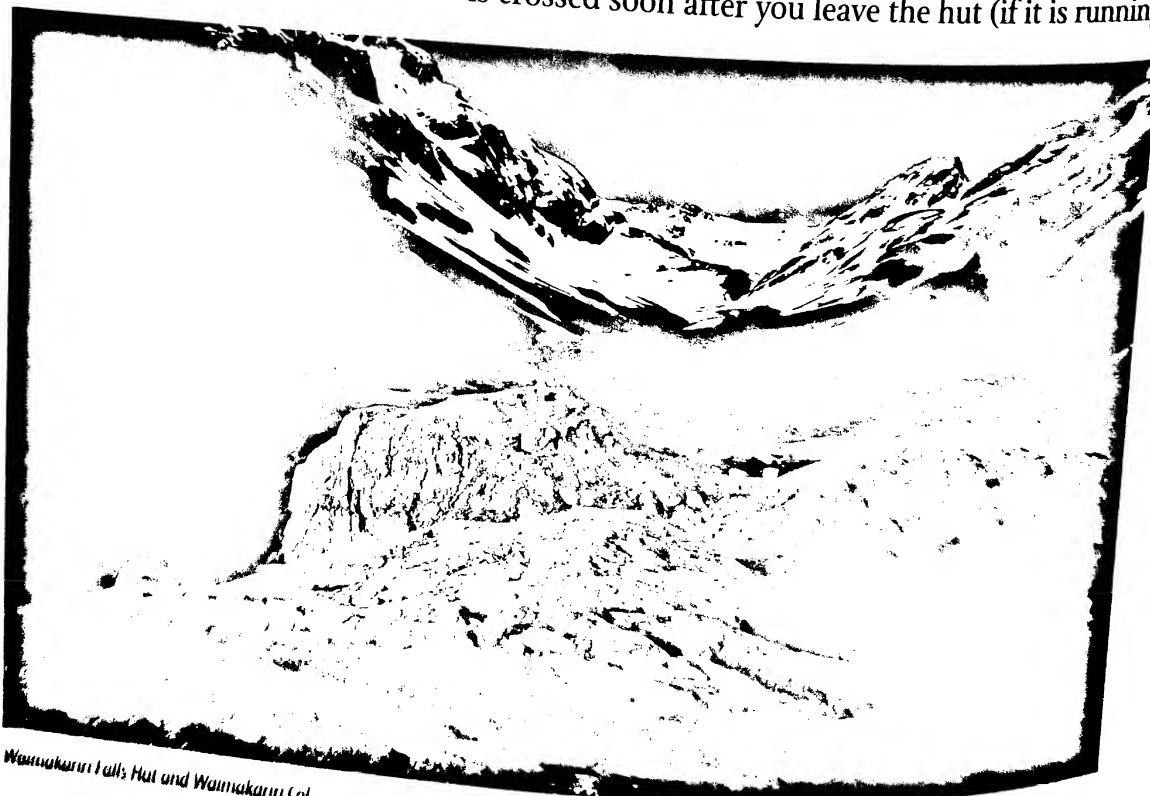
WARNING! Unbridged rivers. Snow is likely to be encountered for much of the year, and crampons and ice axe are necessary pieces of equipment.

The track starts at Klondyke Corner, on SH 73, just beyond the long road bridge over the Waimakariri River, where there is a carpark and rough section of road leading down to the river gravels. The route up-valley will vary depending on the state of the river, but always involves a few crossings back and forth to avoid sections of bluffs along the true left. There is a flood track on the opposite side of the valley, starting adjacent to the long road bridge and following a benched track up the true right until it drops down to Turkey Flat and beyond. However, if river levels warrant this approach then you should consider altering your plans, since there are a number of quite difficult side creeks that need to be crossed before you reach Carrington Hut.

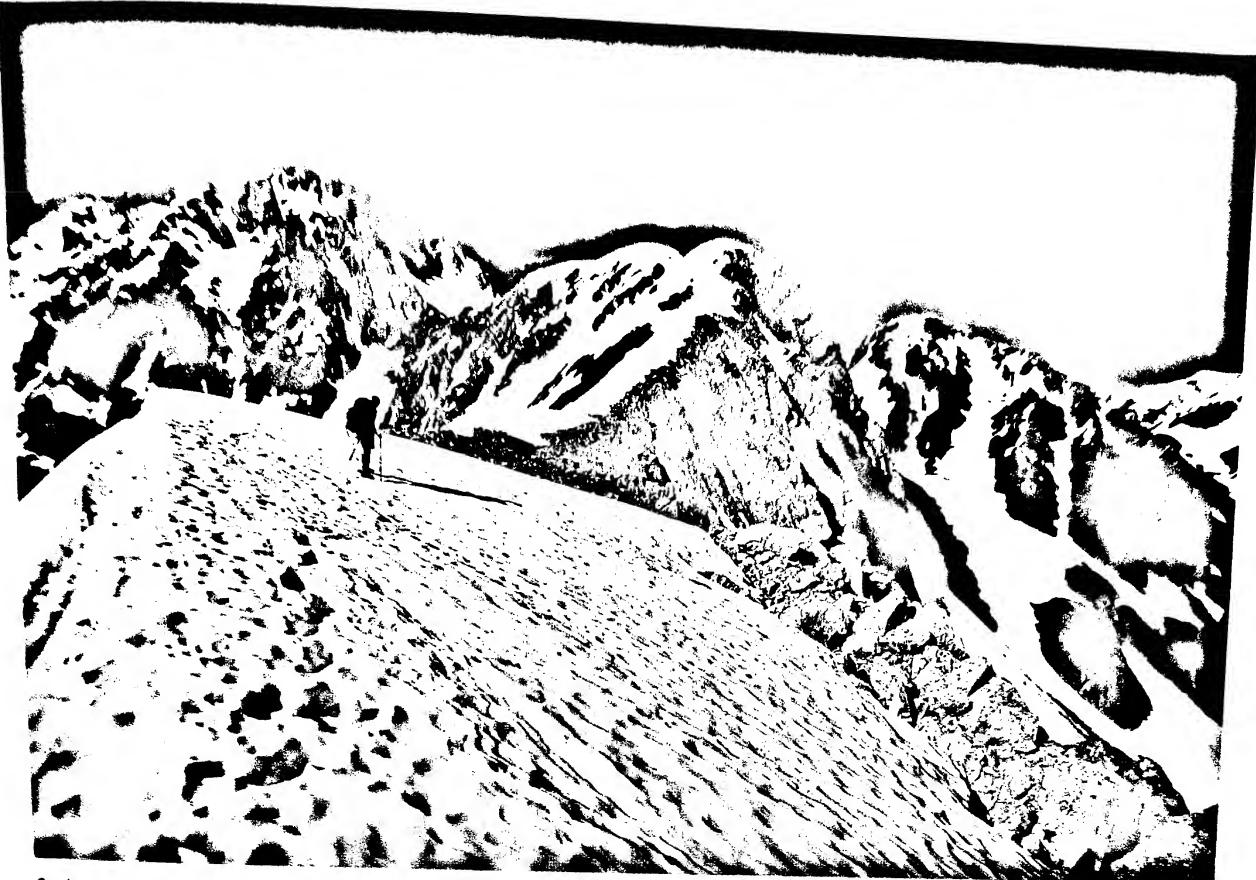
Although the terrain underfoot can appear monotonous, take time to appreciate the mosses, cushion plants and small shrubs that survive out on these often windswept river flats. The grander picture, however, is always dramatic, with peaks rising up on both sides of the valley. Rich green forests decorate their lower slopes and huge scree slides smother the upper reaches of these typical Arthur's Pass mountains.

The walk to the large Carrington Hut (36 bunks, radio, stove) takes most parties between four and five hours. If you are linking this trip up with the Mt Avalanche and Crow Valley tramp (see page 111), allow three hours to reach the hut from the bottom of the Crow Valley. Carrington Hut makes an ideal base for day trips to a number of destinations: up the White River to Barker Hut, below Mt Murchison; up to Harman Pass, which leads over to the Taipo River; or to Waimakariri Col and back. From Carrington Hut it takes a further three to four hours to reach the much more intimate Waimakariri Falls Hut; staying here puts you in a suitable position to complete the trip in the allotted two days.

The glacially fed White River is crossed soon after you leave the hut (if it is running



Waimakariri Falls Hut and Waimakariri Col



On the ridge of Mt Philistine looking to Mt Rolleston

high you can use the cableway 20 minutes upstream). There is an intermittently marked track on the true right of this upper section of the Waimakariri River, passing through sections of forest and along the riverbank, with views up-valley to the rugged Carrington Peak. After an hour it opens out into subalpine scrub and herbfields, with the Campbell River flowing in from the west. Beyond this junction the main river takes a sweep to the east; it is easier to cut this corner by crossing the river, thereby avoiding the outside bend and small bluffs above.

The valley becomes narrower and more impressive as the Waimakariri Falls are approached. Here, waterfalls cascade over the crags and chasms above, and a varied array of alpine flowers studs the hillsides: Mount Cook buttercups (*Ranunculus lyallii*), mountain foxgloves (*Ourisia macrocarpa*), delicate eyebrights (*Euphrasia revoluta*), papery everlasting daisies (*Helichrysum bellidoides*) and many more to delight the amateur botanist during the summer months.

Shortly before you reach the as yet invisible falls, and just before the start of the main gorge, the track again crosses to the true right. Initially the route is very steep as it climbs away from the riverbed through scrub to reach, after about five minutes, a fine viewpoint overlooking the thundering waterfalls below. Higher up, be on the lookout for cairns along a tussocky, boulder-strewn terrace above the gorge, especially when crossing a rocky side stream.

A section of large boulders has to be negotiated just before a tricky descent to a swing-bridge over the chasm, with the sound of crashing waterfalls above. From here, a 10-minute climb leads to the more open upper valley, passing some tarns before reaching the small orange shed of the Waimakariri Falls Hut (six bunks), perched above a rocky cleft.

The area around this cosy little hut is worth exploring. The stream above is fringed with clusters of buttercups in November and December, and a cautious scramble above the gloomy depths of the chasm directly downstream reveals the erosive power of water as it plunges 80 metres over this fault lip. Back down the valley, Mt Murchison (at 2468 metres the highest peak in the park) dominates the southern skyline, while the route up to Waimakariri Col is clearly obvious up-valley.

This can be quite a long day whichever route is taken for the descent, so consider rising early and watching the sunrise on the glacier fields of Mt Murchison, thereby making the most of the available time. The route towards the Waimakariri Col is initially quite clear as it follows the true left side of the stream until it flows out of a small ravine in the bottom of the valley. Cross over just below here to the true right, and scramble up scree or snow slopes through a line of bluffs to the crest of the broad saddle above.

The actual Waimakariri Col does not lead down easily to the Rolleston River on its northern side; the better crossing point is reached by heading in a northwesterly direction around Pt 1845 until you are directly below the Mt Armstrong Glacier.

Easy snow slopes usually lead down from the saddle, but be careful early in the morning as the surface may be frozen. Because snow covers much of these upper sections of the route, it is important to carry crampons and ice axes, especially for the climb over Mt Philistine.

It is necessary to drop down a considerable distance from the saddle, before a straightforward slope of snow or, later in the season, scree leads back across to the high ridge that connects Mt Rolleston with Mt Philistine. Do not be tempted to head directly to this ridge from the saddle, as lines of steep bluffs bar the way.

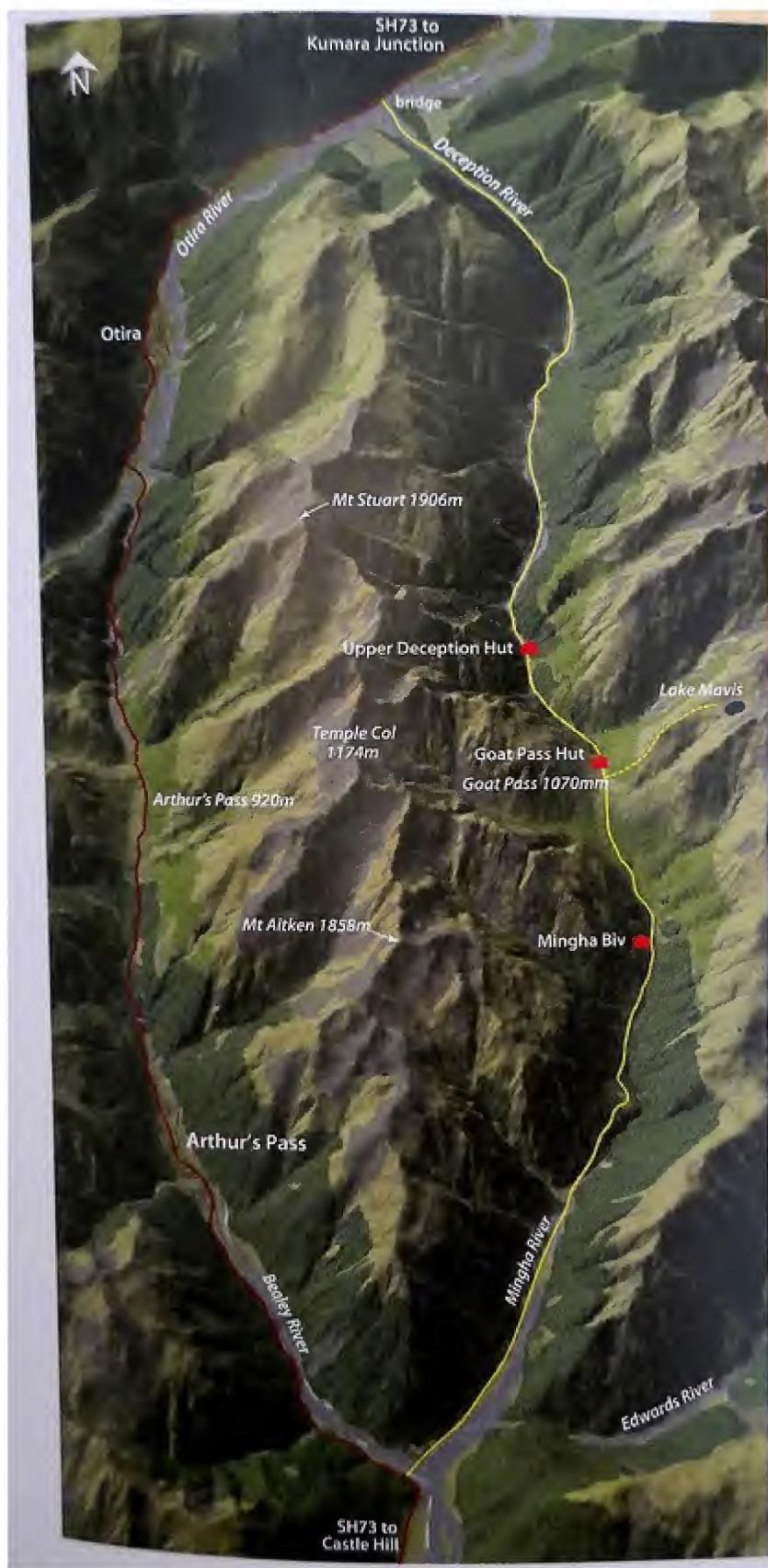
Choose the best line up to the ridge depending on conditions, gaining it somewhere near Pt 1860. Travel northwards along the ridge is quite easy, whereas the way south to Mt Rolleston should only be attempted by experienced parties. The Philistine-Rolleston Ridge is a spectacular place to be on a clear summer's morning, but should be avoided in bad weather or poor visibility. Allow four hours from the hut to this point if conditions are good and firm, but longer in soft snow. It takes an hour or so along this delightfully airy ridgetop to reach the large bulk of 1967-metre Mt Philistine, which dominates the view northwards. The final section involves some straightforward scrambling on the western side to the panoramic summit.

The best descent will depend on the season, but a smooth snow slope normally leads down a short distance north of the summit directly to a broad basin below, thereby avoiding the steeper and sharper East Ridge. From this basin, follow the gently dropping broad ridge to a point above the Philistine Bluffs. The route through this short but steep line of cliffs is cairned and well trodden, but is an unforgiving place in which to lose your footing – there have been accidents here.

Once below these bluffs, the track drops off the ridge leading to Warnock's Knob, and heads down tussocks and scree to the Otira River and the main footpath along the valley floor. Reach this at the wooden footbridge, where there is an icy pool for an afternoon dip before the final half-hour's stroll to the highway. Arthur's Pass village is about 6 kilometres down the road, and it is usually possible to hitch a ride from here.

ARTHUR'S PASS NATIONAL PARK

Mingha–Deception River



Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate

Time 11 hours total. Otira River footbridge (SH 73) to Goat Pass Hut (20 bunks, radio): 6 hours. Goat Pass Hut to Bealey River and SH 73: 5 hours.

Map Otira K33

Access From SH 73 in the Otira Valley, 20 km north of Arthur's Pass Village and 3 km north of Kelly Creek day shelter

Information DOC Arthur's Pass, Ph 03 318 9211

WARNING! As is the case throughout this alpine area, the rivers can become impassable during heavy rain.



Lake Mavis, Arthur's Pass National Park

This two-day trip across the Main Divide of the Southern Alps offers a good weekend tramp for people based in Christchurch. The route forms the mountain-run section of the annual Coast to Coast competition, and although it is frequently completed in less than three hours during the race, most weekend trampers will prefer the more leisurely option described below. In good conditions the tramp presents no problems, but be aware that some sections – particularly in the Deception Valley – are rough and the track is not regularly marked. Allow time to make the worthwhile side trip up to Lake Mavis from Goat Pass Hut, all the more enjoyable without a heavy pack.

A few kilometres north of the Kelly Creek day shelter on SH 73, a substantial footbridge crosses the Otira River to the bottom of the Deception Valley. The advantage of walking this route from north to south is that you can tell how high the river is right at the start – if it is running too high here, then conditions will be even more difficult further up. If this is the case, save the tramp for another day and go up to Carroll Hut instead.

The Deception River, originally known as Goat River, was renamed by a surveyor for the railway company who warned that the volume of water this river could carry in flood was deceptive. His warnings proved prophetic when, a few months later, a major flood carried away a lot of expensive railway works downstream.

Beyond the initial shingle flats, cross the Deception River to the true left bank and continue into the lower gorge. Although this is not a marked track as such, there are a

number of small cairns along the way, presumably erected to aid the Coast to Coast runners when they come through each February. There are occasional deviations into the forest, but by and large the route follows the bouldery riverbed closely, crossing whenever necessary. Pass a now defunct footbridge leading to the true right and continue upstream, weaving in and out of typically large, West Coast boulders, sparing a thought for those among us who run over such terrain.

The Upper Deception Hut (six bunks), passed after about five hours, is sited on the true right just after Good Luck Creek. Continue for a further hour up the riverbed, or follow vague tracks through nearby bush, which lead to a final scramble up a small side creek with a pole marking this junction. The spacious Goat Pass Hut (20 bunks and a radio) is situated in subalpine scrub just short of the pass itself. Note that the old wood stove has been removed for safety and environmental reasons, and as the hut is at an altitude of over 1000 metres it can get pretty cold.

In good weather it is well worth getting up early to include a three- to four-hour side trip to the beautifully situated Lake Mavis, tucked below the gloomy precipices of Mt Oates. Leaving your pack at the hut, ascend tussock and scree slopes east of the pass to a distinct ridge leading up to the lake (allow two hours for the climb up). In late summer the shores of this alpine lake are ringed with daisies (*Senecio* spp.).

Back at Goat Pass Hut, extensive sections of boardwalk cross the fragile upland bogs leading to the Upper Mingha Valley. Stop to observe the mosses and insectivorous sundews that inhabit these wetlands.

Unlike the track along the Deception Valley, that down the Mingha is well marked and easy to follow in most conditions. Subalpine scrub soon gives way to open beech forest, and you pass the old and dilapidated Mingha Biv (two bunks) in a clearing before you reach the bushline. Keeping well above the impassable gorge below, climb the gentle slope to Dudley's Knob, where there are views of the surrounding mountains. This is a good picnic place on a sunny day before you tackle the final hour or so down to the valley flats of the Lower Mingha.

The Bealey River is forded near its confluence with the Mingha – check for the best spot as this will change from time to time. It is only five minutes to the road from here, but if it has been raining and the rivers are running high then stay put or return to Mingha Biv. Accidents have happened here when impatient weekenders have attempted to cross in dangerous conditions.



Crossing a swollen side stream on the Mingha River

ARTHUR'S PASS NATIONAL PARK

Pfeifer Biv & Mt Pfeifer



Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate/Hard

Time 10–12 hours total.

Otira River footbridge (SH 73) to Pfeifer Biv (2 bunks) via Paratu Stream: 5 hours. Biv to SH 73 via Aicken Range and Tutu Creek: 5–7 hours

Map Otira K33

Access From SH 73 in the Otira Valley, 20 km north of Arthur's Pass Village and 3 km north of Kelly Creek Shelter

Information DOC Arthur's Pass, Ph 03 318 9211

Pfeifer Biv is situated in an alpine basin high above the Otira and Taramakau rivers at the northern end of the Aicken Range. This is a less-frequented part of Arthur's Pass National Park, with a distinct feeling of remoteness, despite its relatively easy access.

Start this trip by crossing the footbridge over the Otira River (see Mingha/Deception tramp, page 119), where there is an intentions book just after the bridge; check for other parties ahead as well as adding your plans since the evening's destination is a small, two-bunk bivvy.

Follow the Deception River for about a kilometre before cutting through a narrow band of bush on your left, leading to some open pastures. Skirt the bush edge until reaching the broad, stony bed of the Paratu Stream, ignoring a small creek beforehand which has an indistinct track and a few ribbon markers, presumably an old possum line.

Paratu Stream is a bit of a boulder hop, but leads easily up to Waharoa Saddle, following the true right branch at the 550-metre contour (cairn and permolat markers).

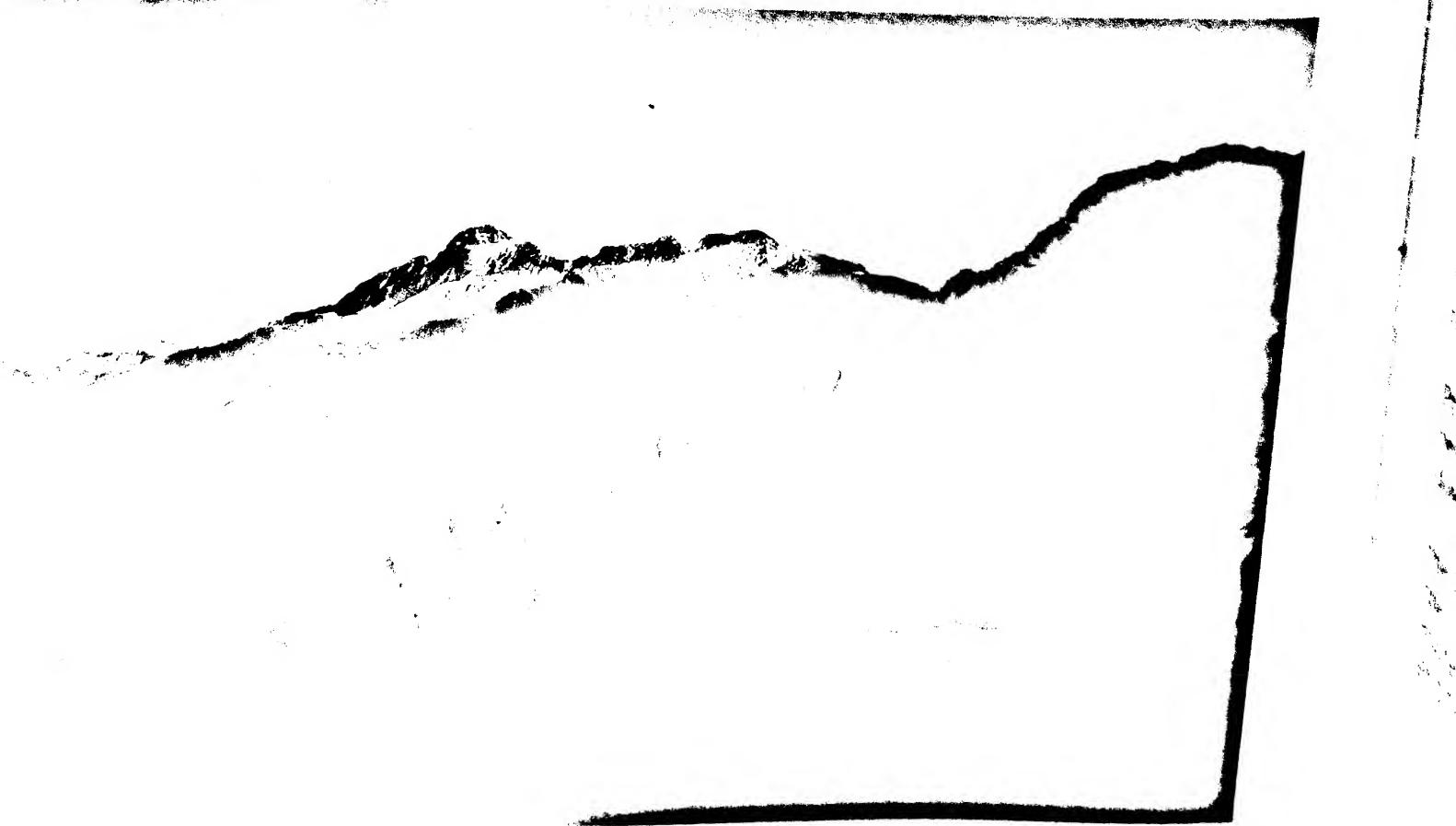
The crest of Waharoa Saddle (975 m) is covered by a small patch of scree, and although still below the bushline, commands good views into the upper reaches of the rugged Pfeifer Creek beyond.

A large cairn marks the start of a recently cut track heading southwest through the scrub to the open tops above. The subalpine zone can be very thick in these parts, so the existence of this track makes an otherwise hard trip a lot more straightforward and enjoyable. Once out onto the tussock tops, the route follows a good ground trail along a well-defined ridge to a tarn in a small depression at 1360 metres.

Continue along the ridge, or sidle the easy slopes to the northeast, aiming for a rocky peak at about 1460 metres. Immediately after this bump on the ridge, scree and boulders lead down into a large tussock basin to the east. A very obvious fault line runs along the lip of this hanging basin, which points more or less directly to the location of Pfeifer Biv in the next basin to the east. A short climb over the intervening ridge and the bivvy comes into view; a small tin shed sitting in the middle of a large, open basin at the 1300-metre contour.

Note that in poor visibility, a trip from the bushline to the bivvy would be a good exercise in map and compass skills, although the fault and associated small tarns would be invaluable landmarks.

The new Pfeifer Biv (2 bunks, toilet, water from stream) was built in January 2008, replacing a rather run-down but much-loved earlier model that had occupied this site for many years. There are uninterrupted views across the deep Taramakau Valley to the Alexander Range to the north, while the rugged Aicken Range rises up directly behind the bivvy, culminating in the craggy Mt Pfeifer (1704 m).



Sit back and enjoy the sunset and peace in this out-of-the-way spot, with the silence broken only by the call of marauding kea, and, if you're lucky, the night-time call of kiwi.

There are a number of possible routes from here with entries in the hut book giving a few options of varying difficulty. It is possible to drop down a branch of Pfeifer Creek and down to the Taramakau River, although a longer and more rewarding trip would be down the broad spur at the eastern end of the range to Lake Kaurapataka. This is initially a trackless bush-bash, fortunately downhill, before picking up a track around the lake and onto the Taramakau.

In good weather, however, the best route back home is along the rocky tops and down Tutu Creek to the Deception River. Start with an ascent of Mt Pfeifer, which is a reasonable proposition by its northern spur, taking about an hour to the top. From here there are fine views over the Otehake Wilderness Area to the east, and further afield to the peaks around Arthur's Pass.

From Mt Pfeifer the whole ridge can be followed towards Mt Tarapuhi; any difficulties can generally be skirted around on one side or the other. In clear weather this scramble offers spectacular travel along the tops in contrast to the tussock basins and forests below.

The descent into Tutu Creek starts between Pt 1591 and Mt Tarapuhi; take care to locate the best spot leading onto the long scree that runs down to the creek bed.

This in turn leads down to its junction with the Deception River, with about an hour down the valley to the bridge and highway. Allow six or seven hours to enjoy the full ridgeline route, although by skirting the basins directly from the hut, and joining the ridge near Pt 1592, the road could be reached in three or four hours.



Pfeifer Biv on the Waharoa Saddle, with the Taramakau Valley beyond

Mt Somers Walkway

MID-CANTERBURY

Duration 2 - 3 days

Grade Moderate

Time 10 hours total. Sharplin Falls carpark to Pinnacles Hut (18 bunks, wood stove): 4 hours. Pinnacles Hut to Mt Somers Hut (26 bunks, wood stove): 3.5 hours. Mt Somers Hut to roadend via Trig R: 2 hours. Mt Somers Hut to roadend via Woolshed Creek Canyon: 4 hours.

Map Methven K36

Access Turn off the Geraldine–Darfield road (SH 72) 5 km north of Mt Somers village and 10 km south of Mt Hutt skifield entrance, following signs to Staveley. The route starts at the Sharplin Falls carpark.

Alternative Routes It is possible to climb the long but gentle Northwest Ridge to the summit of Mt Somers (1687 m) from near the junction of Woolshed Creek and Morgan Stream (allow 3 hours). An alternative return route follows Woolshed Creek Canyon.

Information DOC Geraldine, Ph 03 693 9994. The Mt Somers Walkway Society is in the process of linking up either end of the walkway to create a loop track around the mountain. This will extend the time required for the tramp, but will negate the present transport arrangement problems. Staveley village store, Ph 03 303 0859, will drop trampers off in their own vehicles at Woolshed Creek carpark and bring cars back to Staveley. The Mt Somers Hut is owned by the Mt Somers Walkway Society but administered by DOC. Annual hut passes are not valid for this hut; instead, tickets can be purchased from Mt Somers or Staveley stores.



Mt Somers is the prominent conical-shaped peak immediately to the south of Mt Hutt, and as it is only one-and-a-half hours' drive from Christchurch it is a popular weekend destination for trampers heading to the hills. The excellent Mt Somers Walkway was developed by a dedicated group of locals in the late 1980s as a tramping route around the northern side of this isolated volcanic outlier, and provides access to some varied landscapes. The route travels from beech and broadleaf forests up to the subalpine scrub and tussock uplands, passing through some impressive rock scenery, including towering columnar jointed cliffs, strange pinnacles and deep canyons. If you allow yourself an extra day or two, there are plenty of opportunities for exploring the area more fully.

Start at the Sharplin Falls carpark (470 m), where there is an information board, an intentions book and toilets. It is always a good idea to fill in the intentions book at trailheads, both for safety and for an indication of the numbers of people you can expect along the trail. From here, the track crosses a bridge over the Bowyers Stream and then climbs steeply for half an hour to Duke Knob (739 m).

before dropping back down to the streambed. Boulder-hop along the stream and cross it a few times before climbing out onto a spur on the true right.

In springtime, the lower sections of the beech forest you pass through on this section are adorned with creamy-white clusters of the climbing native clematis (*Clematis paniculata*), providing a welcome splash of colour among the greenery. The dominant trees here are black and mountain beech, along with broadleaf, marbleleaf and the characteristic lancewood growing in the understorey. The beech trees usually have a distinctive sooty black trunk, which is a fungal growth that harbours an insect important to the ecology of the forest. The parasitic scale insect (*Ultracoelostoma assimile*) concealed within the fungus takes more sugars from the tree than it is capable of processing, and the excess is secreted to the outside via a thin white tube. This 'honeydew' is a major food source for the nectar-feeders of the forest, in particular bellbirds, tui, kaka and silvereyes. Unfortunately, it is also much sought after by introduced wasps, which compete aggressively with native species – the latter are declining as a consequence. In late summer, the wasp population of these beech forests peaks; the background hum at this time is ever-present and care should be taken when using honeydew-draped tree trunks as handholds.

The well-marked track eventually reaches the bushline and the more open uplands of the subalpine area. Much of the walkway passes through this exposed high country, and caution is recommended in adverse weather as the route climbs to nearly 1200 metres on the second day.



1 km near Pinnacles Hut

The modern, comfortable Pinnacles Hut comes into view at the crest of a small saddle, and is reached after crossing two small streams. It is named after the andesite pinnacles, that lie scattered over the hillside here. Along with the huge columns of rhyolite higher up the mountainside, these pinnacles are geological evidence that the Mt Somers region has a volcanic origin, unlike much of the Southern Alps foothills in this area. The cliffs are becoming a popular playground for rock climbers, who often spend a few days at the hut in order to explore them fully.



Columnar jointed rhyolite bluffs, Mt Somers

ter attractions if time allows. An extra day spent exploring the Water Caves, Hydroslide and Trifalls Creek, as well as giving the body a refreshing pummelling under the Spa Pool waterfall (downstream from the hut), is well worth including in the trip.

It is possible to walk out to the roadend in two hours from here, climbing away from the impossible upper canyon of Woolshed Creek to Trig R (934 m). This is a fine viewpoint overlooking the extensive glaciated landscape stretching westwards to the Arrowsmith Range and the Southern Alps. From this high point, drop steadily downhill, following a poled route across tussock basins to the now defunct Blackburn coal mine. This mine finally closed in the 1960s after many years of intermittent activity; there are still remnants

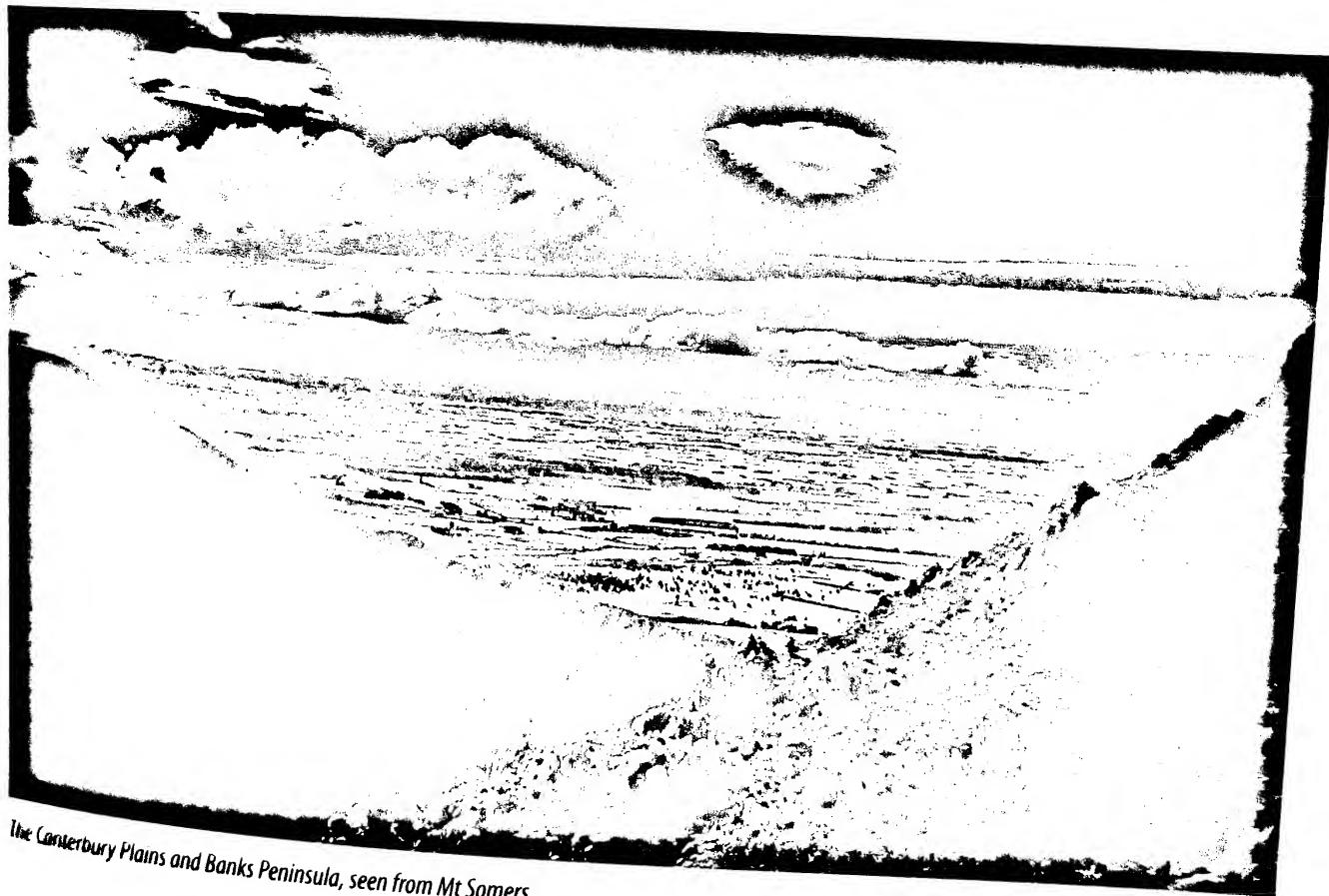
The scene from the Pinnacles Hut, framed by the forested valley sides of Bowyers Stream, stretches across the green patchwork of the Canterbury Plains to the hills of Banks Peninsula, another volcanic outlier. For much of the summer the sun rises behind these coastal hills to shine directly into the hut, guaranteeing an early start for the walk through to Woolshed Creek and, if time is limited, to the end of the track.

A steady climb of about one-and-a-half hours through tussock country dotted with numerous species of summer-flowering mountain daisies (*Celmisia* spp.) brings you to the 1180-metre saddle that forms the watershed between Bowyers Stream and Woolshed Creek. The broad track continues down-valley, skirting the northern flanks of Mt Somers (1687 m) itself. The main trail then crosses Morgan Stream, the crags above which are a frequent haunt of the New Zealand falcon, and climbs over an intervening spur before dropping down to the main Woolshed Creek. The new and palatial Mt Somers Hut, built in 2006 (26 bunks, wood stove with fuel provided), comes into view, sited across the stream on wide, grassy flats.

The Woolshed Creek area has plenty of wa-

of the industry scattered around the hillside, including the old jig railway and a hopper wagon wrecked at the bottom of the steep incline. The track zigzags steeply down to the forested valley floor and reaches the carpark after a further 20 minutes.

An alternative route back to the roadend takes an indistinct track just before Trig R, descending steeply to the beautifully enclosed Woolshed Creek Canyon below. In normal flow this can be followed all the way to the carpark, thereby offering an entertaining 'off-route' trail. This involves boulder-hopping and wading the many crystal-clear pools, with a few divergences into the beech forest on either side to avoid the deeper pools and small waterfalls. There are plenty of opportunities for a swim along the way, but despite the fact that it is not far in distance, this section is time-consuming – allow four hours from the hut to the roadend via this route. It is not recommended in high-water flows.



The Canterbury Plains and Banks Peninsula, seen from Mt Somers

Mueller Hut & Mt Ollivier

AORAKI/MOUNT COOK NATIONAL PARK

Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate

Time 7 hours total. Aoraki/Mount Cook village to Mueller Hut (30 bunks, gas heating): 4 hours. Mueller Hut to Aoraki/Mount Cook village: 3 hours.

Maps Mount Cook H36, Aoraki/Mount Cook Alpine Area special map

Access Start at Aoraki/Mount Cook village, or drive out to White Horse Hill campground

Information DOC Aoraki/Mount Cook, Ph 03 435 1186

WARNING! In winter and spring snow and ice can often be encountered en route to the hut, requiring the use of an ice axe and crampons. At certain times of the year there can be a high avalanche risk on the upper sections of the route, so always check conditions at the park visitor centre before you set out.



Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park has some of the most spectacular alpine scenery anywhere in New Zealand, but since much of it is heavily glaciated, large tracts are accessible only to those with alpine experience and a good knowledge of glacier travel.

However, a summer trip to Mueller Hut, at 1800 metres, allows the averagely fit tramp to access the heart of these majestic mountains without the need for any specialised knowledge or equipment.

Either start at the village or drive to White Horse Hill carpark, from where a good track leads gently through subalpine scrub toward Kea Point and the turnoff for Sealy Tarns. The climb up to Sealy Tarns and the Mueller Range is marked by an orange triangle at this turnoff and abruptly becomes a lot steeper. The track is well marked, and after about two hours of zigzagging up the hillside you emerge on a narrow terrace with small mountain lakes nestled in the dip. These are the Sealy Tarns, which on a hot day offer

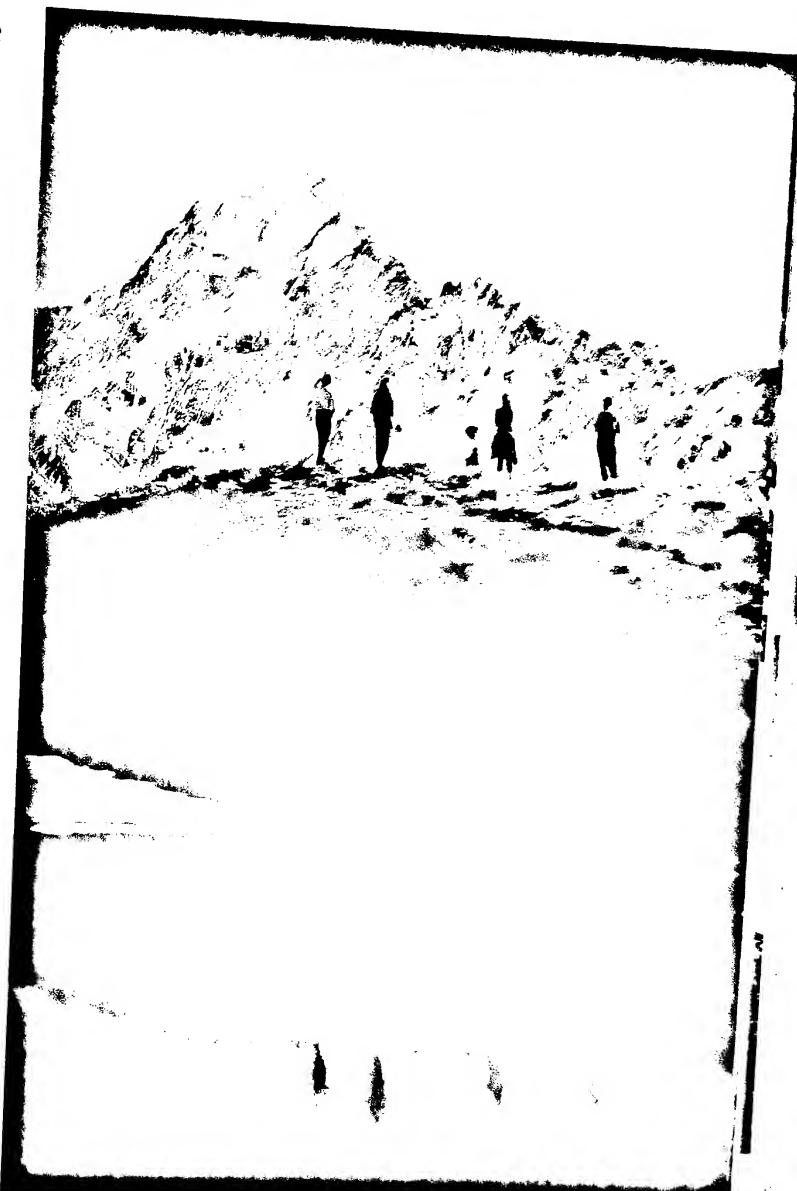
great swimming with views of the adjacent icefalls and the classic form of Aoraki/Mt Cook dominating the view northwards. The alpine tussock surrounding these waterholes is home, in springtime, to great clusters of Mount Cook buttercups (*Ranunculus lyallii*), replaced later in the season by large mountain daisies (*Celmisia* spp.) and lastly by the autumnal gentians (*Gentiana* spp.).

The extent to which the glaciers in this area have receded in recent history is quite apparent as you gaze across the remains of the Lower Mueller Glacier to the steep, but now ice-free, moraine wall and into the Hooker Valley. Here, the lateral, or side, moraines pick out an earlier level of this once-mighty river of ice, now reduced to a shrunken and melting glacier with an ever-enlarging lake below its terminal face.

Above the tarns the route is not a formed track, although it is sufficiently well trodden to be quite obvious. Occasional orange markers and cairns show the way as it zigzags through tussockland and across a large boulder field to a final steep scramble up scree to the ridgetop on the skyline. The view from here justifies the exertion, as the huge East Face of Mt Sefton rises from the Mueller Glacier directly below, draped in hanging glaciers that frequently send cataracts of ice crashing down to feed the great frozen river at their feet.

Turn south from here along the ridge and weave between large orange-hued sandstone boulders to reach the Mueller Hut in about 15 minutes. This 30-bed hut was built in the autumn of 2003 to replace the classic, but rather tatty, earlier hut that for 50 years had withstood the winter storms that regularly sweep over this exposed ridge, 1800 metres above sea-level. The new hut has a radio, gas heating and solar lighting, but note that it is not covered by hut passes and is priced at a higher level. A night spent in the shelter of such a sturdy refuge while a storm rages unabated outside is not to be forgotten. In the summer months a warden is often in residence, and as this is one of the few areas in the region accessible to non-mountaineers, the hut becomes quite crowded; limited camping spots are available nearby.

Mt Ollivier (1933 m) offers an even better viewpoint than the hut itself, and the chance to bag what was supposedly Sir Edmund Hillary's first alpine peak in the South

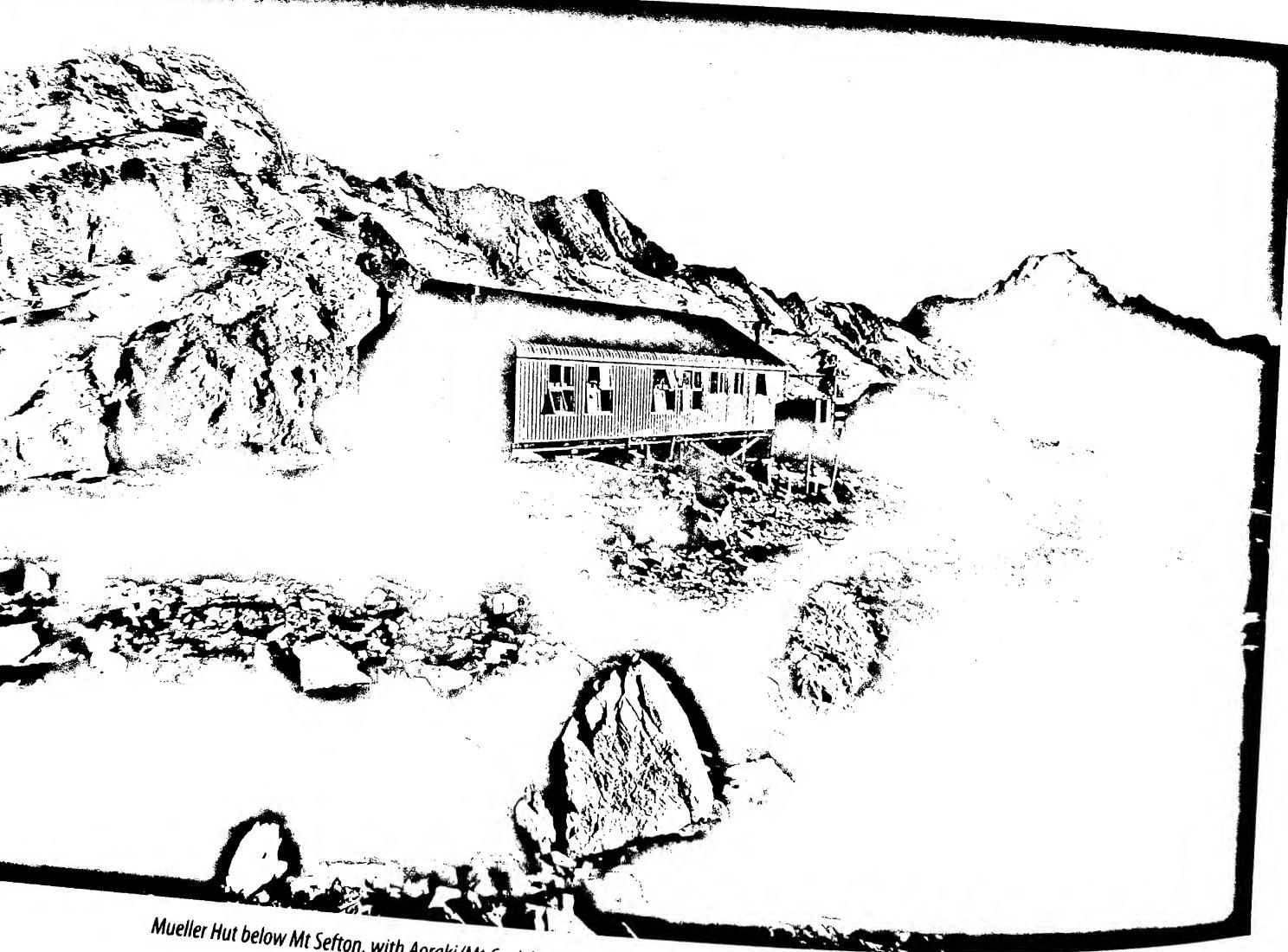


Aoraki/Mt Cook from Sealy Tarns

Island. This summit, marked by a large cairn, is reached via a rocky scramble along the ridge from the hut in about 30 minutes. Avoid the temptation to continue further as the ridge soon becomes steep and loose.

On the return, follow the same route as for the ascent, taking particular care in poor visibility to locate correctly the ill-defined trail leading from the ridgeline down the scree slope below. There is often a snow patch here; if so, be aware that what was soft and straightforward yesterday afternoon could well have become a solid, icy slope after a cold night. There have been a number of accidents over the years on this slope, usually the result of inexperience with snow conditions. If you are in doubt, it is better to wait until later in the day when the snow has begun to soften.

Finally, when you are back down, remember to report your return after an overnight trip at the park headquarters, and to pay any outstanding hut fees.



Mueller Hut below Mt Sefton, with Aoraki/Mt Cook beyond

AORAKI/MOUNT COOK NATIONAL PARK

Ball Pass



Ball Pass is a challenging high-alpine crossing, with spectacular views to Aoraki/Mt Cook, across to the Main Divide peaks of Mt Sefton and The Footstool, and down onto the Hooker and Tasman glaciers. In the last 10 years this historically significant alpine crossing has gained popularity, largely due to the fact that the route over the Copland Pass to the west has become increasingly problematic due to severe erosion caused by glacial recession. In addition, a private guiding company (Alpine Recreation Canterbury) has set up

Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate to hard (mountaineering and route-finding skills required)

Time 12–13 hours total. Celmisia Flat to Ball Shelter (sleeping benches for 8): 2 hours. Ball Shelter to Ball Pass: 5 hours. Ball Pass to valley floor: 3 hours. Valley floor to White Horse Hill campground: 2–3 hours.

Maps Mount Cook H36, Aoraki/Mount Cook Alpine Area special map

Access Start at Blue Lakes or Celmisia Flat carpark; 4WD vehicles can go on to Husky Flat

Information DOC Aoraki/Mount Cook, Ph 03 435 1186. Alpine Recreation Canterbury runs two- or three-day guided trips over the pass, Ph 03 680 6736

WARNING! This is a true alpine crossing, reaching an altitude of over 2000 metres and requiring route-finding knowledge. Expect to encounter snow and ice throughout the year – crampons and an ice axe are essential, plus the skills to use them. The best time for the trip is December–March.

a commercial venture, based at the purpose-built Caroline Hut, taking trampers over Ball Pass. This has helped to raise the profile of this excellent trip in the Aoraki/Mount Cook National Park. A definite advantage this tramp has over the Copland Pass route is that it lies entirely within the park, therefore avoiding the transport arrangements required for any crossing of the Main Divide to the West Coast.

Ball Pass crosses the Aoraki/Mt Cook Range at an altitude of 2121 metres, linking up the Hooker Valley with the Tasman Valley. It can be tackled from either side, the choice depending largely on personal preference; in this account, an east-west crossing is described, with a camp high on the Ball Pass for the adventurous. The alternative approach, from a low camp up the East Hooker Valley, would be preferable if the weather or conditions are not perfect, but expect the ascent to Ball Pass from this side to take longer.

The regularly maintained road up the Tasman Valley finishes at Blue Lakes carpark, although most vehicles can get over the rough shingle fan to Celmisia Flat. Beyond here the going is suitable only for 4WDs which can make it as far as Husky Flat.

From Husky Flat the track along the old, slumped Ball Road leads high up above the moraine wastelands of the Lower Tasman Glacier, nowadays a mere shadow of its former self. Two hours of easy walking (note that there is no water along this stretch) takes you to the small Ball Shelter, situated on a grassy terrace close to the moraine wall. It has sleeping benches for eight, plus a supply of water, a toilet and a radio. It is possible to make a day trip to Ball Pass from this shelter – allow at least 10 hours to complete the return trip comfortably.

From the shelter, follow the worn trail along a high terrace towards the bottom of Ball Ridge. A cairn is located among the subalpine scrub before you reach the rather rotten



Mount Cook buttercups on Ball Ridge with Tasman Glacier below

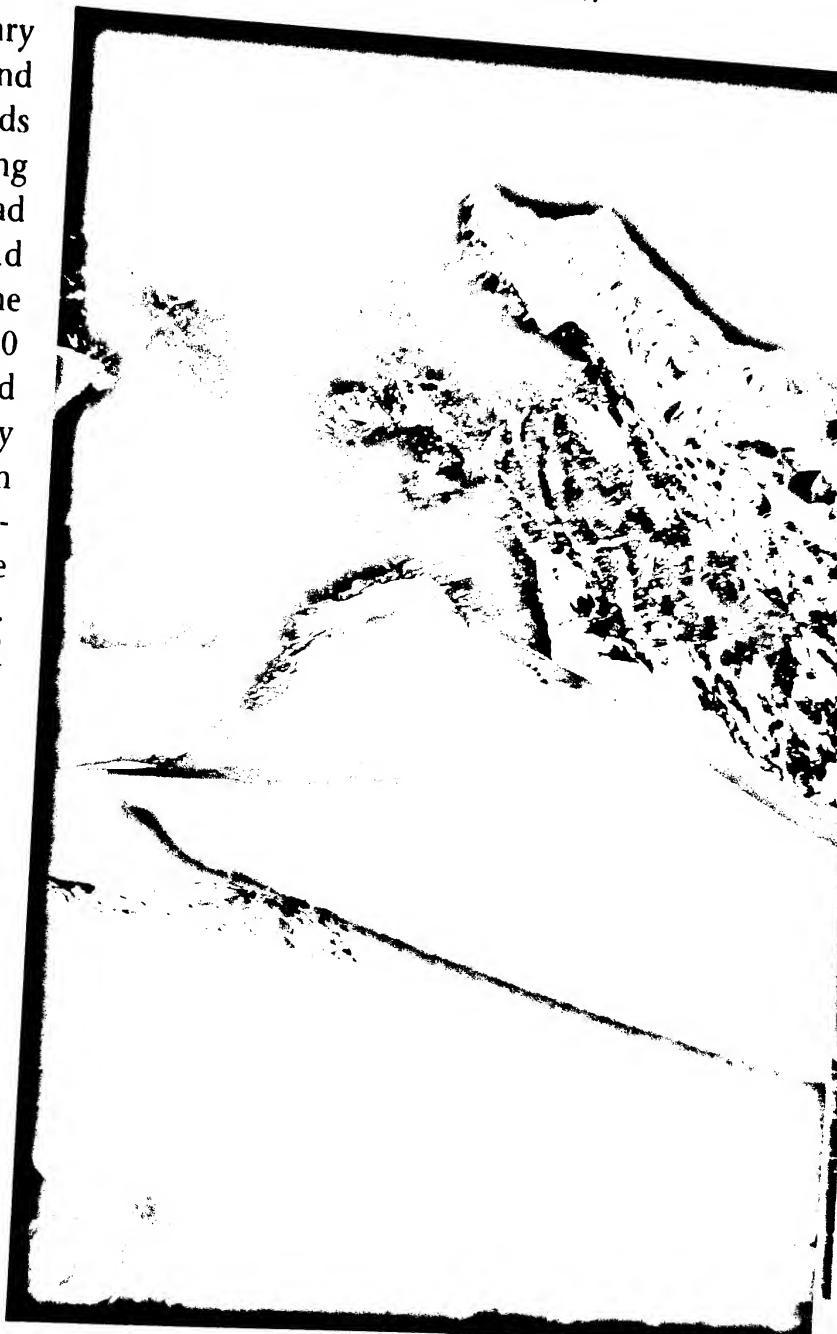
base of this ridge. The track heads abruptly uphill from here, weaving between some large boulders and loose scree slides, to where the angle eases off. In springtime these slopes are adorned with magnificent clusters of Mount Cook buttercups (*Ranunculus lyallii*), a welcome contrast to the drab moraine of the Tasman Glacier stretched out below.

Follow the ridgecrest above, bypassing steeper sections wherever necessary on the eastern side. Slopes of scree and scrub are negotiated as the track heads steadily upwards, with ever-improving views to the high mountains at the head of the Tasman Glacier. As the broad sandstone ridge begins to level out, the privately owned Caroline Hut at 1790 metres soon comes into view just beyond a rocky basin. There is an emergency shelter built onto this hut, complete with a radio; toilets and water are also available for public use, but please respect the privacy of the people staying at the hut. Allow two to three hours from the Ball Shelter to here.

The rocky knoll above Caroline Hut, known as Furggens Knob, can be ascended directly or bypassed to the south. Above this point, the ridge continues more or less directly towards the pass, with the ever-present backdrop of the Caroline Face of Aoraki/Mt Cook for company. If you are lucky, some impressive avalanches may sweep down this huge face of steep ice.

The scramble along the upper reaches of the ridge leads, after about an hour, to an obvious descent onto the Ball Glacier below. This provides an easier route up to the pass, although there are a few narrow, transverse crevasses to negotiate; extra care should be taken after a fresh fall of snow, which could obscure these hazards.

Ball Pass, at 2121 metres, is gained after two to three hours from Caroline Hut by following the snow slope towards Turner Peak to the north, and then sidling up to the narrow crest of the ridge at its low point. Immediately below here, on the Tasman Valley side, are some narrow shelves of scree or snow that provide memorable camping spots in settled weather. However, be very aware that this pass is exposed to the full force of any westerly gales that may spring up during the night. Early in the season some parties



December sunrise on Aoraki/Mt Cook from Ball Pass camp

build a snow cave up here; either way, respect the fragile nature of this alpine area and ensure that toilet waste in particular is buried well away from the pass itself.

Be sure not to miss the sunrise from this high mountain camp, as the East Face of Aoraki/Mt Cook catches the first rays of the rising sun, followed soon after by the wall of mountains to the west and then the pass itself. For those with basic climbing skills, an early morning crampon ascent to Pt 2222 will give never-to-be-forgotten views all around New Zealand's premier alpine area.

The descent into the Hooker Valley from Ball Pass normally involves some travel on snow, which in the early morning will require the use of crampons and ice axes. This section is tricky in misty conditions, as the route is not straightforward from here. The valley draining the pass leads to large bluffs and is not a recommended route, particularly in descent. The correct route, to the East Hooker, sidles on scree or snow slopes below Mt Rosa into the next basin to the south. It is important to cross the intervening ridge at the correct spot, otherwise further progress through a line of crags becomes problematic. A steady downward traverse leads below a rocky spur towards this intervening ridge. After you pass the toe of this spur, a short climb of about 100 metres leads back up to the ridge, which is crossed at around 1900 metres. There should be a large cairn marking this crossover point, although this sometimes disappears under snow during winter. It is some one-and-a-half hours from Ball Pass to this point.

From this vantage point, the lower section of the route is visible, leading into a narrow, rocky gully to the left (south) of a distinctive feature known locally as the Playing Fields. The terrain leading from the ridge down to this gully requires care, as there are bluffs to negotiate (these are considerably easier to tackle if you are coming up from the Hooker Valley).

Initially, traverse horizontally from the ridge to pick up a trail winding down through these bluffs to the scree slopes below, then head further down to the top of the obvious gully. The level Playing Fields are covered with fragile alpine plants, so tread carefully if you are planning to stop here and avoid camping on this spot, tempting though it may be.

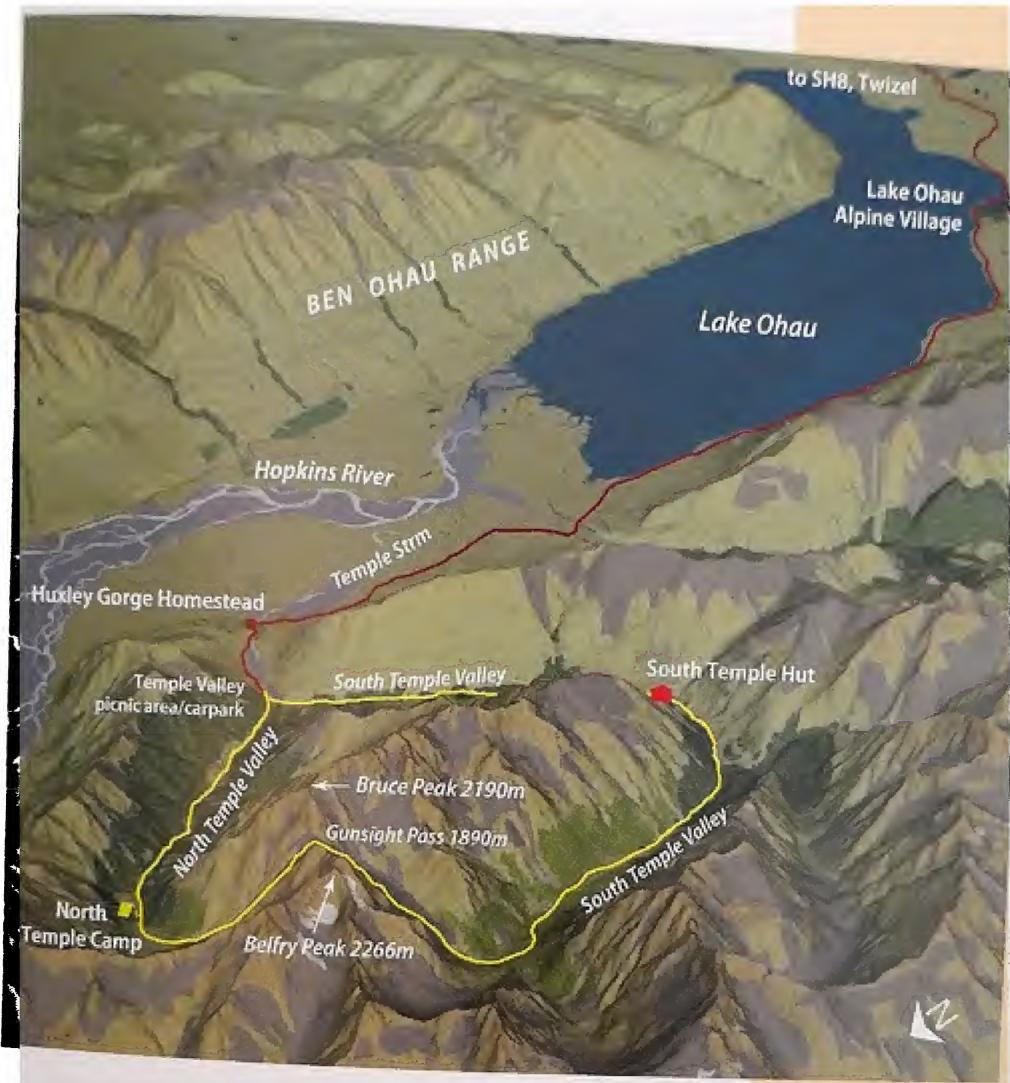
The gully is long and reasonably steep, but leads directly down to the terraces above the Hooker Glacier and the track home. It is often snow-filled until December, and although the going is a lot easier on the knees in such conditions, you need to take care when the snow is frozen.

The 1000-metre descent from Ball Pass to these glacial terraces will take about three hours, while a further two to three hours along the cairned track will take you back to the carpark at the campground. A little way down the valley, the track crosses a small stream with a waterfall a short distance above. At the base of this fall is hidden a deep and narrow bathing pool, perfect for cooling sweaty bodies after the day's exertions.

Other delays to expect while wandering down this delightful track in springtime will be the stops to admire – and no doubt photograph – the rich displays of Mount Cook buttercups. These grow in great profusion along the banks of the crystal-clear streams that flow down through these shrub-covered terraces from the mountains above, providing a memorable contrast to the austere world of snow and ice experienced only a few hours before.

OHAU CONSERVATION AREA

North & South Temple Valleys



Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate/Hard

Time 12–14 hours total.
Picnic area to North Temple camp: 3 hours. Camp to Gunsight Pass: 3–4 hours. Pass to South Temple Hut (6 bunks, stove): 3–4 hours. South Temple Hut to picnic area: 3 hours.

Maps Ohau H38, Haast Pass G38

Access From SH 8 between Twizel and Omarama, turn onto the Lake Ohau lodge and skifield road. The Temple Valley picnic area is about 6 km from the top end of the lake.

Information DOC Twizel, Ph 03 435 0802

Like the Hopkins and Huxley valleys to the north, (see pages 140–145) the Temple valleys offer gentle tramping country in their lower reaches with the opportunity to complete a weekend circuit via a high alpine pass. The valley floors are cloaked in relatively open beech forest up to the bushline at roughly 1000 metres in these parts, beyond which subalpine meadows sweep up to the crags and scree of the peaks above.

In the mid 1990s much of this area was extensively damaged by a major storm (although the small North Temple Hut was destroyed by an avalanche a few years earlier, and never re-built). Fortunately nature has the ability to repair itself and the condition of the forest tracks and river flats above is generally excellent.

Starting at the picnic area (with open shelter and toilets) just off the Lake Ohau road, the track into the North Branch crosses the main creek before heading up-valley on the true right. The delightful beech forest of this region provides a relaxed start to the trip, providing a good warm up before reaching the more rigorous alpine areas above. The

bushline is reached in about three hours, where a fine campsite with toilet has replaced the long-gone deer cullers' hut. This steep and confined alpine valley frequently bears evidence to the power of avalanches; large stands of mature beech trees at the bushline can be seen flattened like matchsticks, often a result of wind-blast rather than an actual avalanche. This is a tramp for the snow-free months of summer and autumn.

A large, impressive cirque occupies the top of the North Temple valley, apparently forming an impassable barrier over the mountains that fill the skyline. However, tucked away to the south is a long, narrow scree slope leading up to an obvious col between craggy peaks. This is Gunsight Pass, which looks quite formidable from below, but is in fact a straightforward scree-bash with a narrow gut halfway. As it is a natural stone chute, be on the lookout for rockfall, in particular during spring snowmelt and periods of heavy rain. The final 10 minutes to the pass is up fairly compacted scree and mud, which is no problem to ascend unless it's frozen solid. Gunsight Pass is at a respectable height of 1890 metres, giving extensive views of both the North and South Temple valleys, as well as Belfry Peak to the west and Bruce Peak rising steeply from the eastern side of the col. The compact pyramid of this peak offers good rock climbing on solid, rough greywacke. It was named in 1984 in memory of Bruce Clark, who died on the north face during an alpine rescue practice.

The descent into the valley below is at a gentler angle than the ascent on the northern



Descending from Gunsight Pass to the South Temple Valley

side, with some good sections of forgiving scree before the appearance of larger boulders, which slow progress somewhat, near the bottom of the slope.

On reaching the valley floor, look out for cairns leading across a small stream and into a patch of subalpine scrub. Although indistinct, a trail weaves through this head-high scrub, leading to a well-defined track by the stream after a short while.

Continue down the valley, mainly on the true right, crossing some grassy flats, with a few incursions into the scrub, or at times in the stony riverbed itself, to reach the South Temple Hut (6 bunks, fireplace) in three to four hours from the pass.

Situated in a clearing close to the forest edge, the South Temple Hut is quite popular at weekends and for school trips, but fortunately there are plenty of good camping spots round about.

There is no longer a bridge over to the far bank of the Temple Stream, but unless in flood it should not present any problem. The remainder of the trip is more or less a gentle three-hour stroll in this beautiful forested valley, following a good track along the true left of the river back to the carpark.



Dasler Pinnacles

HOPKINS VALLEY

Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate/rock scramble

Time 13–19 hours total, including ascent of Dasler Pinnacles. Monument Hut (6 bunks) to Dasler Biv (2 bunks): 4–5 hours. Dasler Biv to summit of Dasler Pinnacles: 3–5 hours. Dasler Biv to Monument Hut: 3–4 hours.

Maps Ohau H38, Tasman H37

Access From SH 8 between Twizel and Omarama, turn onto Lake Ohau Lodge and ski field road. In the last few years this 50-km access road (sealed only as far as the lodge, 25 km) has been subject to periodic washouts for its last 8 km or so. Only sturdy 4WD vehicles should attempt to drive to Monument Hut; otherwise, park near Huxley Lodge at the 'Road Closed' sign and either walk, or preferably mountain-bike, the final section of road to the hut and the start of the tramp. The walk along the road is a fairly dull 2 hours or more; biking is a lot faster and more fun, and bikes can be left outside Monument Hut. (Remember first to remove any soft temptations for marauding kea.)

Alternative Routes There are a number of weekend tramps in this valley system – refer to the Ohau Conservation Area pamphlet.

Information DOC Twizel, Ph: 03 435 0802

WARNING! As this is an alpine area, some tracks can be subject to avalanches, particularly in winter and spring. Note also that the rivers are not always bridged and can be impassable during heavy rain.



The Hopkins Valley has a well-established network of tracks and huts, making it an ideal destination for a weekend trip away from the crowds at Aoraki/Mt Cook, just one range to the east. The valley floor offers relaxed trails through soft beech forests and across open river flats. The bushline and alpine areas above can be reached by a number of side tracks, providing rewarding panoramas over some fairly rugged country.

From Monument Hut (six bunks) a track leads through beech forest on the true right of the Hopkins Valley before dropping down onto grassy and stony flats. Alternatively, you can head directly onto the flats below the hut and head up-valley, crossing river braids where necessary. Either way, start to angle across this wide and expansive valley floor before you reach the junction with the Huxley River, which flows into the main valley from the west. The smooth, rocky, triangular outline of the Dasler Pinnacles soon comes into view across the valley, dominating the skyline to the northeast.

In normal conditions the Hopkins River is sufficiently braided to present no problems, but flows will be higher during the spring melt and after heavy rain on the Main Divide. As with all river crossings, care and common sense should always be exercised.

The recently restored Red Hut (12 bunks) is clearly visible by the forest edge on the far side of the river. A good track can be picked up above this hut, following easy grassy flats – a pleasant change from the bouldery riverbed. It leads directly up-valley until a second side creek flows in from the east (true left), about three hours from Monument Hut.

The steep but relatively short climb up to the Dasler Biv (sometimes known as Cullers Biv) leaves the main valley at this point. After crossing the side stream (note that this is the last water before the biv), a large orange triangle at the bottom of the hillside shows the start of the track into the forest. The 500-metre climb up to the hut is initially very steep but well marked, negotiating a smooth slab (with fixed rope if you need it) after half an hour. Above here the angle relents somewhat, as the track ambles through mountain beech forest before crossing a small stream to the cosy two-bunk Dasler Biv, about one-and-a-half hours from the valley floor.

The bivvy is tucked into the bush edge and so doesn't have much of a view, but a 15-minute hike through subalpine scrub leads to sweeping panoramas down the multi-braided Hopkins Valley, across to the snowy peaks of the Main Divide and directly above to the jagged rock architecture of the Dasler Pinnacles. If a room with a view is your priority, or if by chance the bivvy is full, then good camping is possible up here.

The top of the Dasler Pinnacles can be reached via the shattered North Ridge, although this rock scramble requires a degree of skill plus a good head for heights. It follows the left-hand skyline ridge and is easier than it appears from below, but should only be tackled by confident parties in good weather.

From Dasler Biv, follow vague tracks up through scrub and tussock towards the obvious rocky knoll to the north of the main pinnacles (Pt 1840 m). Either climb over, or sidle around, this outlier to reach a shale plateau below the impressive West Face of the Daslers. There are a few roped climbing possibilities up these sweeping cliffs, but our route heads up scree slopes to the left, reaching a level spot where the North Ridge begins to steepen (allow two to three hours to this point).

The ridge is followed more or less directly to the top of the first pinnacle, invariably with a fair bit of loose rock and a high degree of exposure to the west. This section takes one to two hours, with a final, short scramble onto the main top via a narrow rock ridge. All around are impressive and dauntingly loose ridges and rock faces: Mt Glencairn is a short distance along the ridge, while Mt Glenisla lies across the deep valley to the north

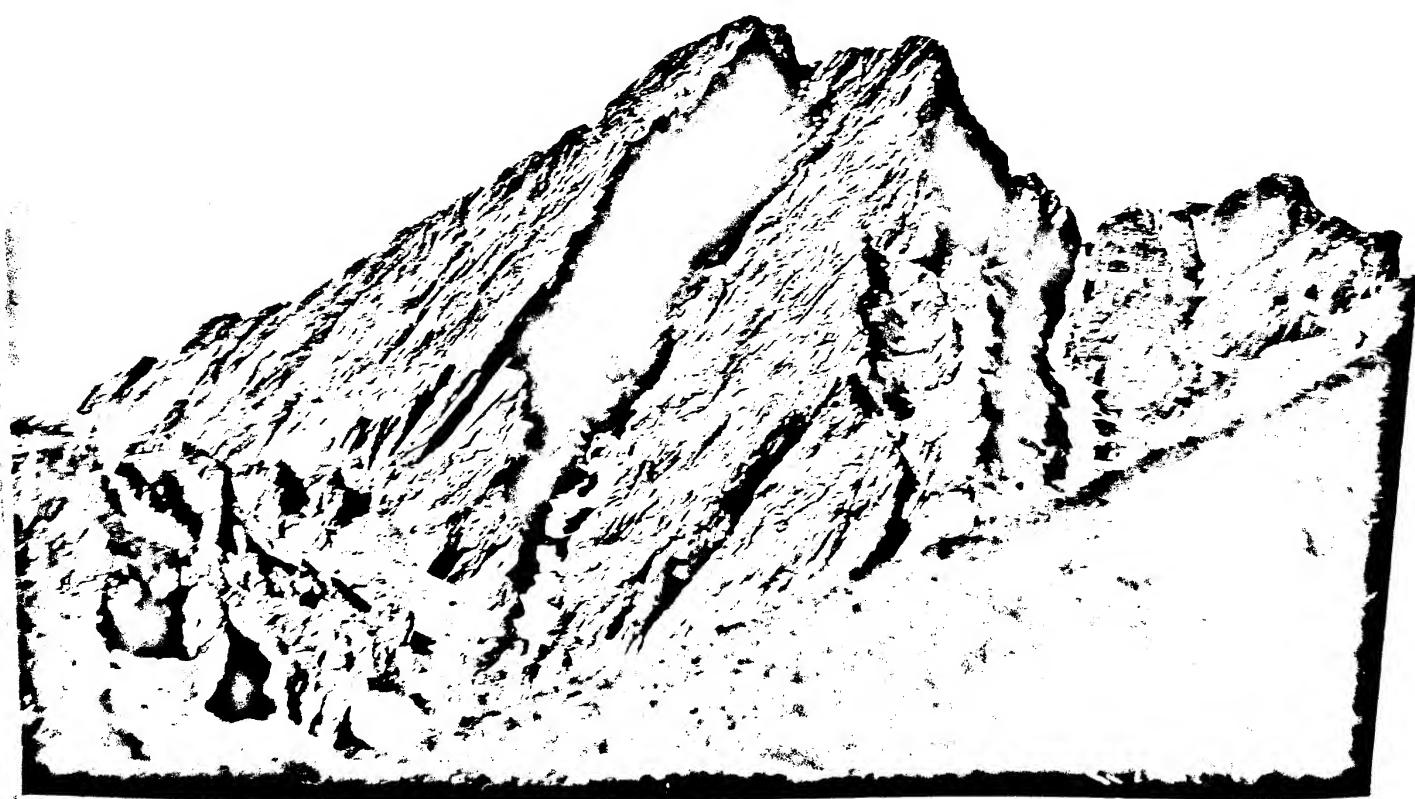


Mt Jackson, Echo Pass and Mt Ward

and Mt Glenmary is to the south. The Main Divide peaks of Mts Ward and Jackson fall the skyline westwards.

The descent from this rocky summit is both easier and faster on the scree-covered ledges to the east of the ridge crest, thereby avoiding any tricky sections encountered during the ascent. A climb up the Daslers from the bivvy takes most parties between three and five hours, with the same for the descent, so be prepared for a long trip in total if you are planning to return to the road the same day. If a more relaxed weekend trip has been planned, then an excursion above the bivvy, perhaps as far as the rocky knoll previously mentioned, will give some great views as well as a close-up inspection of the Pinnacles above.

The return trip to the road can be varied a little by staying on the true left of the main Hopkins Valley until you are past Red Hut, and then cutting across the various river channels to Monument Hut.



Lester Pinnacles

HUXLEY VALLEY

Brodrick Pass & Mt McKenzie



Despite the present washout about 8 kilometres short of the end of the access road, the Hopkins and Huxley valley systems are worthy of more than one weekend trip in this book. The area offers a wide variety of landscapes, from open river flats and gentle beech forest to rocky, snow-covered mountaintops. The Huxley Valley is a secluded side branch of the main Hopkins Valley (see previous tramp, page 140), with two well-maintained huts, a small bivvy and plenty of camping opportunities, and is quite feasible within a reasonably relaxed weekend.

A track leads into the forest by Monument Hut, and is followed for a short while before you drop down to the main river flats. A further half an hour leads to an obvious sign showing the way over a small forested spur to the Huxley River swingbridge. Alternatively, the river can usually be waded without having to climb up to the bridge, thereby guaranteeing a wet-boot trip for the purists! Once you are across the Huxley River, the track ambles easily along grassy flats on

Duration 2–3 days

Grade Moderate/easy mountaineering

Time 18 hours total.

Monument Hut (6 bunks) to Huxley Fork Huts (6 bunks, wood stove; 2 bunks); 3 hours. Huxley Fork Huts to Brodrick Hut (6 bunks); 2.5 hours. Brodrick Hut to Brodrick Pass: 2.5 hours. Brodrick Pass to Mt McKenzie: 2.5 hours. Mt McKenzie to Brodrick Hut: 2.5 hours. Brodrick Hut to Huxley Fork Huts: 2 hours. Huxley Fork Huts to Monument Hut: 3 hours.

Maps Ohau H38, Tasman H37

Access See previous tramp (page 140)

Alternative Route The south branch of the Huxley Valley is also worth a visit

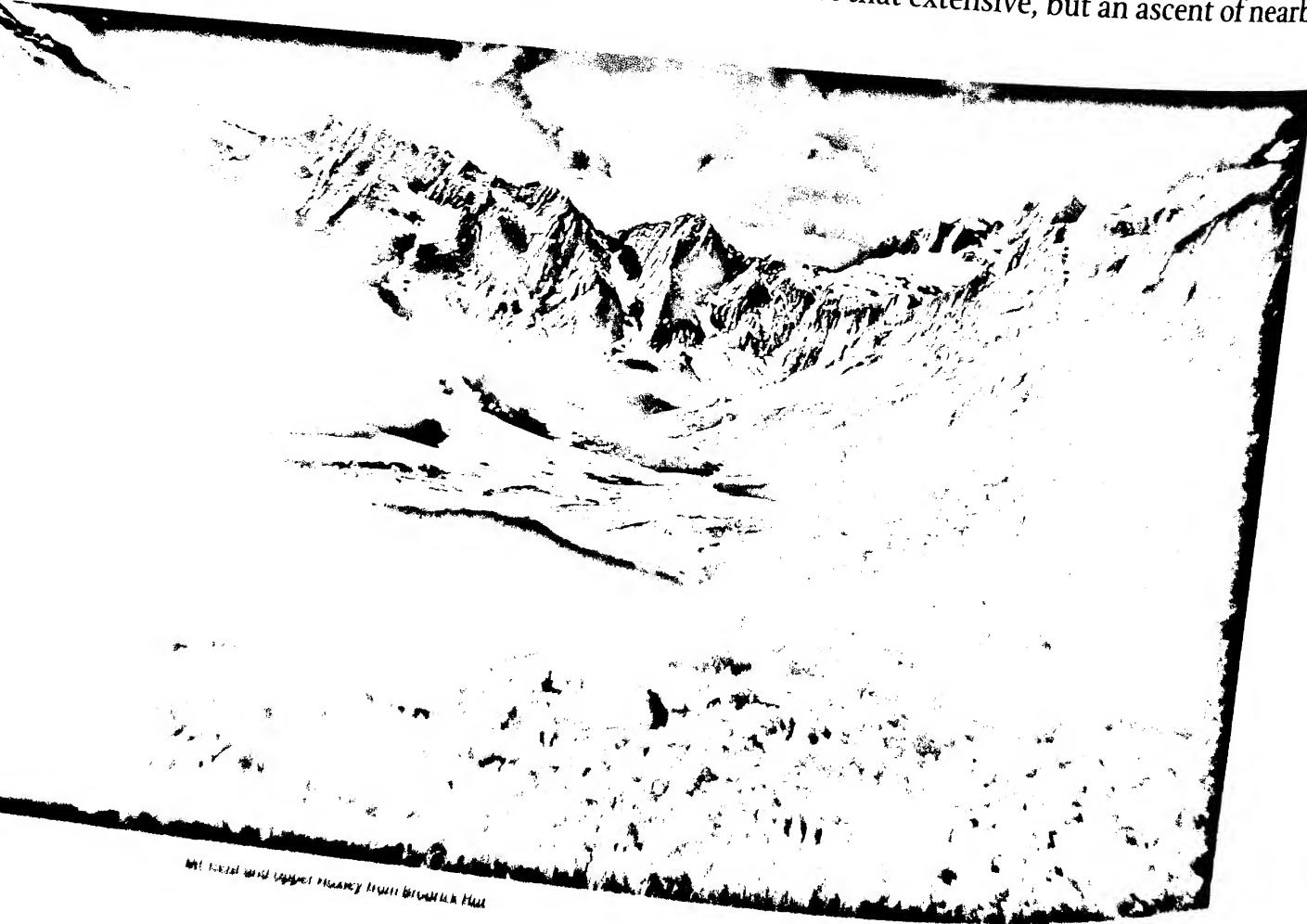
Information DOC Twizel, Ph: 03 435 0802

WARNING! As this is an alpine area, some sections of the track can be subject to avalanches, particularly in winter and spring. There are a few, generally obvious, crevasses below Mt McKenzie. The ascent of Mt McKenzie from Brodrick Pass requires crampons and an ice axe, plus the skills to use them.

the north bank, having an almost 'European' feel about it (*in other words, with no tree roots or mud*), and offers extensive views both up and down the valley. A short ascent over a broad spur, followed by a gentle descent, leads to the adjacently situated new and old Huxley Fork Huts, reached after about two hours from the bridge. The new hut is a standard six-bunker with a wood stove, while the older and considerably more rustic one has only two bunks.

As the name of the huts implies, the Huxley Valley splits into a north and a south branch here, both of which are well worth exploring. The route to Brodrick Hut heads up the north branch, initially on a good forest trail to a swingbridge. It then sidles above the river on the true right, crossing a number of eroded and avalanche-scoured side creeks. The beech forest eventually thins out, to be replaced by a zone of subalpine scrub. The track descends to skirt the river again, before a final uphill climb to Brodrick Hut. This six-bunk hut is tucked away on the edge of the forest, having the advantage of shelter but the disadvantage of deep shade. However, the open fireplace, once cranked up, should alleviate any gloom on cold evenings, and views up to the wall of mountains at the head of the valley can be had just a stone's throw from the door.

Brodrick Pass is situated on the Main Divide and leads from the Hopkins/Huxley watershed into the less accessible Landsborough Wilderness Area, a mecca for trampers and hunters. The views from the pass itself are not that extensive, but an ascent of nearby



Mt McKenzie will open up some unforgettable panoramas over the large peaks of the Landsborough.

It is a 600-metre climb from Brodrick Hut to the pass, and the track is well marked from the outset, crossing several loose gullies that cut through the subalpine scrub to the base of the pass. The path weaves between shoulder-high dracophyl-lum scrub to reach a zigzag trail that leads across tussock to the crest of the broad, sweeping pass itself. There are some fine camping possibilities next to the small tarns around the pass, where the well-watered alpine meadows are a haven for late-summer gentians. Views from here extend back down the verdant North Huxley Valley and across to Mt Strauchon, which overlooks the pass from the west.

Competent parties, familiar with the use of crampons and ice axes, can climb the relatively straightforward peak of Mt McKenzie, situated just to the north. Start by skirting below a rocky ridge on gentle snow slopes before climbing directly up a small glacier with a few obvious crevasses. This leads to the main ridge, with the 2156-metre-high summit at the western end (allow about two hours or so from the pass). The views from Mt McKenzie across the Landsborough Valley to the Solution Range and Mts Hooker, Dechen and Strauchon are a just reward for the effort, while to the northeast along the Main Divide the Aoraki/Mt Cook Range stands proud on the horizon.

An easier descent can be made by heading over a small snow dome to the east and then straight down the broad, crevasse-free South Ridge (this could, of course, be used for the ascent). The route down to the valley floor and beyond is the same as for the way up, although invariably a lot faster. Allow two-and-a-half hours from the summit to Brodrick Hut and a further two hours to the Huxley Forks.



Swingbridge on the Huxley River

Brewster Hut & Mt Armstrong

MOUNT ASPIRING NATIONAL PARK

Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate

Time 9–12 hours total.

Carpark to Brewster Hut (12 bunks): 3–4 hours. Brewster Hut to Mt Armstrong: 2–3 hours. Mt Armstrong to carpark: 4–5 hours.

Maps Haast Pass G38, Mount Aspiring Parkmap 273/02

Access From Fantail Falls carpark on the Haast Highway (SH 6)

Information DOC Makarora, Ph 03 443 8365 (closed in winter); DOC Wanaka, Ph 03 443 7660



Mount Aspiring National Park has a rich variety of tramping possibilities, although many of them take several days to complete. This rewarding two-day trip leads directly to the alpine zone above the Haast Pass road, and to a cosy hut not far above the bushline. Alternatively, spectacular campsites are available higher up the mountainside, offering extensive views across the deep Haast Valley below to Mt Aspiring and nearby Mt Brewster, with its dazzling white-ice glacier. Once a base has been established, this is the perfect spot for some leisurely exploration.

From the carpark, take the track down to Fantail Falls and cross the Haast River about 100 metres downstream. If river levels are low, it is worth wading barefoot since the rest of the trip is a dry-boot rarity.

The track into shady beech forest is signposted at the start and continues to be well marked as it climbs steeply away from the valley floor to emerge, after about two hours, at the bushline. A further hour or so is spent weaving up the snowgrass face, with ever-improving vistas to the south, before you reach the new Brewster Hut (sleeps twelve, no cooking facilities). This is situated at a flat spot on the ridge next to some small tarns, with great views to Mt Brewster.

In settled weather consider bringing a tent instead, as this will provide the flexibility this area deserves. Continue above the hut towards the rocky 'trampers peak' of Mt Armstrong (2174 m), where occasional tarns provide the necessary water for an overnight camp. There are some great little spots among these alpine meadows, where the uninterrupted views south to Mt Aspiring and other lofty neighbours more than compensate for the extra climb and heavier pack. Settle down for an evening among the high mountains and enjoy a West Coast sunset from this vantage point.

The morning would be well spent scrambling up among the schist outcrops of Mt Armstrong. In late summer the small tarns and rocky pools below this peak are thick with creamy clusters of alpine gentians, among other flowers. The view from the summit extends far and wide, with the distinctive massifs of Aoraki/Mt Cook and Mt Sefton to the north, and Mts Aspiring and Earnslaw to the south, along with the peaks of the Wilkin Valley. An ascent of Mt Brewster itself requires mountaineering skills and is normally attempted from the glacier or the ridge above it.

Return by the same route, passing the hut before making the short, sharp descent through the beech forest down to the river and the Haast Highway. Your screaming thighs and aching knees can be cooled off under the refreshing Fantail Falls, so long as the flow is moderate. A perfect plunge pool away from the snapping cameras below is located halfway up the falls and is accessed by scrambling up slabs on the true right.



Scrambling up the face of Mt Brewster, Mount Aspiring National Park

West Matukituki Valley

MOUNT ASPIRING NATIONAL PARK

Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate

Time 15–16 hours total.
Raspberry Flat to Aspiring Hut (38 bunks): 2.5 hours. Aspiring Hut to French Ridge Hut (20 bunks): 4–5 hours. French Ridge Hut to Aspiring Hut via Liverpool Hut (6 bunks): 6 hours.

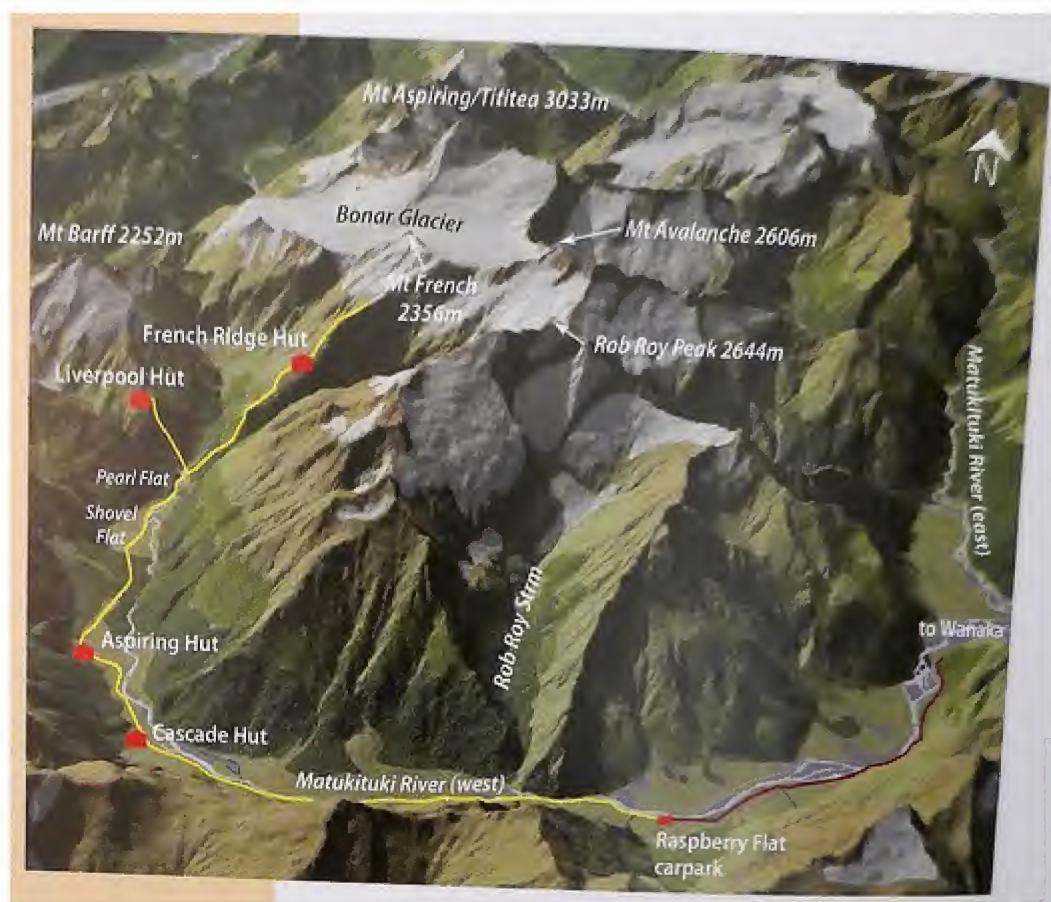
Maps Aspiring E39, Mount Aspiring Parkmap 273/02

Access Drive 60 km from Wanaka along the western shore of Lake Wanaka to the carpark at Raspberry Flat. For transport to the start of the track, contact Wanaka Information Centre for details, Ph 03 443 1233.

Alternative Route A short distance from the Raspberry Flat carpark, a side track leads down to a swingbridge across the river and up the Rob Roy Valley. This is a justifiably popular day trip from Wanaka and is worth incorporating into any tramping plans in the area.

Information DOC Wanaka, Ph 03 443 7660

WARNING! As this is an alpine area, some tracks can be subject to avalanches, particularly in winter and spring.



The well-established tracks along the Matukituki Valley enable trampers to get into the heart of the Mount Aspiring National Park, while two large and one not-so-large huts provide a good standard of accommodation in this popular region. On this route, easy travel on the flats contrasts with some steep mountainside tracks to reach a couple of perfectly situated huts perched high above the valley floor, both with excellent panoramic views from their front doors.

The carpark at Raspberry Flat gets quite busy in the summer months, and has new toilets, a shelter and an information panel. The public road ends here, and although a 4WD track continues up-valley,

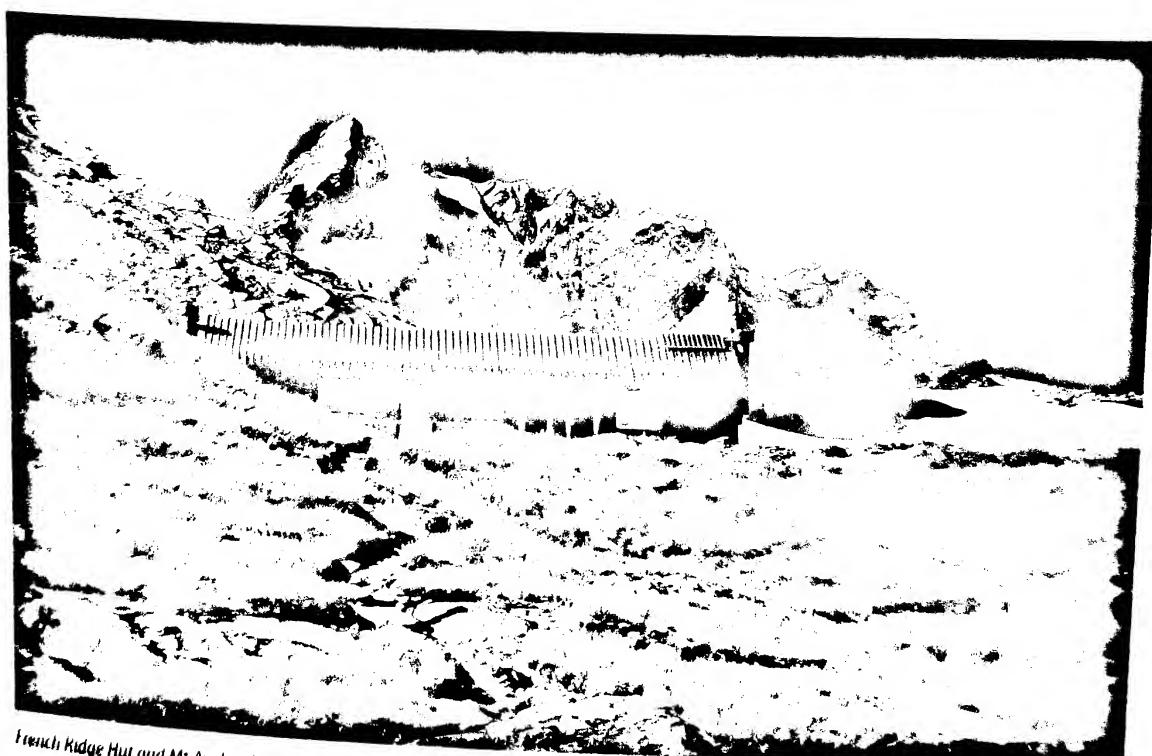
this provides access for farm vehicles only. The walk up to Aspiring Hut (two to two-and-a-half hours) frequently follows these tracks, cutting a few corners where possible. It is a very gentle walk alongside the river, or across the terraces above, but the views all around the majestic Matukituki Valley make it a memorable introduction to the region.

This section could also easily be mountain-biked in about an hour, as the national park boundary is not reached until Aspiring Hut.

From Raspberry Flat, the track continues up the wide, gentle valley for an hour or so, before being forced to climb over a forested bluff with the impressive Brides Veil Falls high on the hillside above. About half an hour further on, a small hut by the bush edge is passed. This is Cascade Hut, and is owned by the Otago section of the New Zealand Alpine Club (NZAC); unlike the club's other huts further up the valley, this one is kept locked, and is available by prior booking only.

Another half-hour across the grassy flats takes you to the far more substantial Aspiring Hut, which sleeps up to 30 trampers and climbers. This hut is a solidly constructed, large stone building dating back to the late 1950s, and although owned by the NZAC it is administered by DOC. In the summer months there is a warden in residence to collect hut fees (\$25 per night for non-members at the time of writing) and gas cookers are provided. There is also solar lighting, plus flush toilets in the newly built ablutions block. All this, plus views up to the southern aspects of Mt Aspiring, which pokes its head above the intervening forested ridges, makes it an ideal base even if you are not planning to stay further up the valley. A day shelter and campsites are also provided just a couple of minutes beyond the hut. Note, however, that Aspiring Hut does get busy in summer, as it is also the starting point for the trip over Cascade Saddle and into the Rees/Dart valley systems.

Continuing up the Matukituki Valley, the track crosses Cascade Creek and then Rough Creek on solid bridges before breaking out of the beech forest onto Shovel Flat after about an hour. At the northern end of this wide grassy clearing, the track re-enters bush for a short distance before a second clearing, Pearl Flat, is reached after a further half-hour.



French Ridge Hut and Mt Avalanche

There is a choice of routes from this point; both of those described here involve a fairly stiff climb of between 500 and 900 metres from the valley floor.

The route up to French Ridge Hut (1480 m) starts with a wade across the usually shallow Matukituki River to its true left bank, although if it is running high a swingbridge

located upstream can be utilised (this adds half an hour to the trip). A well-marked track enters the forest at the bottom of the steep hillside confronting you, and is a fairly strenuous affair, involving pulling yourself up with the help of handy tree roots as height is rapidly gained towards the bushline. This takes between one and one-and-a-half hours, at which point the rather brutal angle so far encountered eases off somewhat as the track meanders through subalpine scrub. The views across the valley to the diminutive Liverpool Biv and Mt Barff, or up into the ravine on the right (known as Gloomy Gorge), with Mt Avalanche at its head, are a welcome distraction from the climb through dracophyllum and totara bushes.

After about an hour along this narrowing and obvious ridgeline, which is very exposed to the elements in bad weather, the large, red, French Ridge Hut comes into view. This is situated on a small level section of the ridge and is a recent replacement for the much older huts and bivvies that have occupied this site since 1940. This hut is also owned by NZAC and operated by DOC, and once again a warden is often around over summer to make sure the place runs smoothly. As it lies on the route to the Bonar Glacier and Mt Aspiring, the hut does see a fair amount of through traffic during the season, as weary climbers return from the heights above. It sleeps 20 and offers outstanding views from its



Tramper on Shovel Flat, with Mt Aspiring/Tititea above

balcony (fees at the time of writing are \$20 per night for non-members).

The ridge above the hut can safely be followed to the snowline for evening views across the deep valley and mountains beyond (allow an hour). The panoramas just get better, with Mts Athene, Ionia and Eros appearing above the remote Arawhata Valley to the west, while the tumbling icefall of the Bonar Glacier spills over the Breakaway directly to the north. Travel beyond the permanent snowline and up the Quarterdeck to the Bonar Glacier should only be attempted by suitably equipped and experienced parties; there are some sizeable crevasses cutting across this narrow lead of ice.

The return to the valley floor will be a lot quicker for those trampers used to knee-wrecking descents, otherwise allow one-and-a-half hours to reach the river far below.

The trip up to Liverpool Hut, on the opposite side of the valley, is a mere 550-metre climb from the valley floor, and a fine way to get a feel for both sides of the Matukituki Valley. If you are only planning to visit this cosy little hut for lunch (although it is worth a night here, given time), then lighten your load by hiding your pack in the forest away from the ever-active keas. Cross a bridge over Liverpool Stream, a short distance beyond which a track is signposted into the forest. It takes between one-and-a-half and two hours up this steep and obvious route, with more tree-root pull-ups, to reach the six-bunk hut. Avoid any urges to cut across the deep gully directly to the hut when it comes into view, as this leads into some very rough country. Instead, follow the well-trodden path over a rocky knob before descending to the picturesquely situated hut and neighbouring small tarn. Note that sections of the track above the bushline are steep and exposed, so great care should be taken in wet or icy conditions.

Liverpool Hut is perched on the edge of a grassy shelf overlooking the valley far below, and is scheduled for replacement over the summer of 2008/09. Directly opposite, across the valley, rises the graceful icy pyramid of Mt Aspiring, at 3033 metres the highest peak outside of the Aoraki/Mount Cook and Westland/Tai Poutini national parks, and one of the most popular 3000-metre summits in the country. There is limited exploring to be had from here – a trip up to Arawhata Saddle is quite a serious and tricky proposition, as are the lower schist slabs of Mt Barff directly above. A better option would be to relax and soak up the views before returning down to the river and back out to Aspiring Hut.

Sugarloaf Pass & Rock Burn

MOUNT ASPIRING NATIONAL PARK

Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate

Time 7–9 hours total.

Routeburn Shelter to Rockburn Hut (Basic, no charge. 4 bunks, open fire): 5–6 hours. Rockburn Hut to Lake Sylvan carpark: 2–3 hours.

Maps Earnslaw E40, Mount Aspiring Parkmap 273/02

Access From Queenstown to Glenorchy, then follow signs to start of the Routeburn Track, via Rees and Dart road bridges. 80 km in total.

Information DOC Glenorchy, Ph 03 442 9937



A trip over the Sugarloaf Pass into the Rock Burn and Dart valleys can easily be achieved in two leisurely days, or alternatively, in one long one.

Starting in the same place as the Routeburn Track, this tramp only shares that ever-popular track for 10 minutes before heading off into far less travelled, but equally rewarding, parts of Mount Aspiring National Park.

A few hundred metres along the Routeburn's well-formed track, a signpost points the way up to Sugarloaf Pass. This track climbs steadily without a lot of zigzags, but orange markers now show the way through pleasantly open red beech forest up to the bushline. The going gets a bit boggy through the tussocks above, but it is only a further 150-metre ascent to the broad saddle named Sugarloaf Pass (1154 m).

Dry camping spots can be found if you are planning to camp hereabouts, but a far better place would be above the pass to the east. A climb of about half an hour leads to a small summit with a choice of picturesque tarns to camp by. Even if you are planning to continue to the Rock Burn the same day, it is well worth making a side trip up here;

it makes a great lunch spot with outstanding views across to the *Humboldt Mountains*, the Mt Earnslaw massif and back down the Dart Valley to Lake Wakatipu.

The descent from the pass into the Rock Burn follows a well-marked track, initially on the true left of the stream before crossing to the right once below the bushline (the track is shown incorrectly on the map). This drops steeply through soft, mossy beech forest to a junction still high above the Rock Burn. Up-valley lies Theatre Flat and a large rock bivvy (a worthwhile excursion if time allows), marking the route of the classic Five Passes trip which heads into the Wilderness Area to the north.

The route to Rock Burn heads down-valley, sidling through forest while gradually dropping towards the river, passing an open area suitable for camping before climbing over a small bluff above the river's deep canyon.

Shortly before reaching the hut there is a new bridge over the impressive Rock Burn chasm, where the river has cut a smooth, narrow gorge through the solid rock.

The Rockburn (McIntyres) Hut (4 bunks, fireplace), lies just within the forest, slightly upstream from the confluence with the Dart River. Directly outside this old and rather gloomy hut is a sandy beach and some crystal-clear pools which provide calm swimming holes, although the sandflies in these parts may cut short this pastime.

The track back from here is a gentle two to three hours via Lake Sylvan (a popular short walk from the Routeburn Road) through large stands of red beech. Look out for the scarce yellowhead, or mohua, which is usually heard before being spotted as it searches for insects among the lichenized bark of the forest trees. This area is being carefully managed with a pest eradication programme carried out by DOC staff.

Some 40 minutes beyond the southern end of the lake, a swingbridge leads over the Route Burn to a small camping area, with a further 3 kilometres along the road back to the shelter and carpark.



Wye Creek

QUEENSTOWN

Duration 1 day

Grade Moderate

Time 8–10 hours

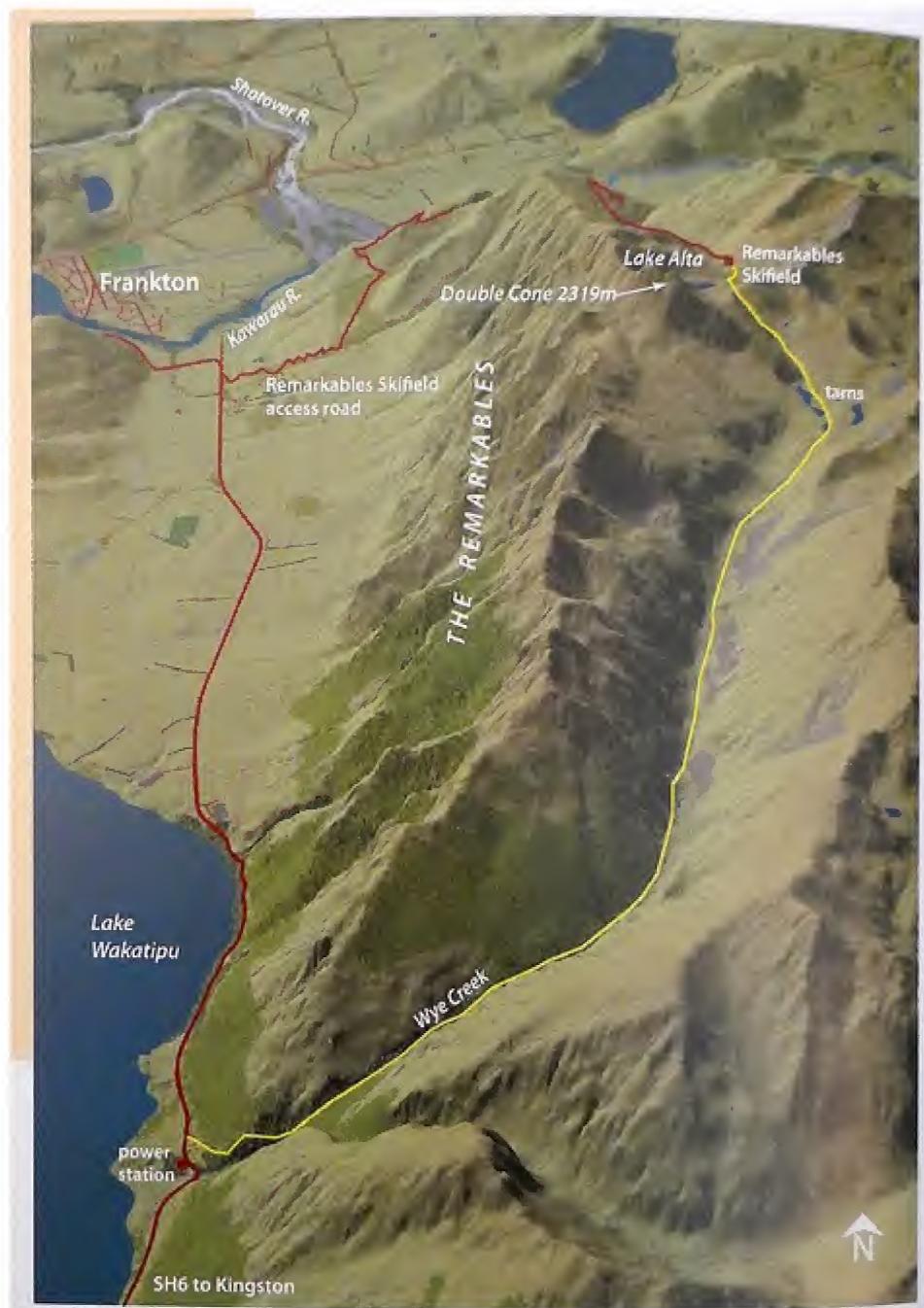
Maps Arrowtown F41,
Kingston F42

Access Remarkables Skifield road, off SH 6 between Frankton and Kingston

Alternative Route Although this trip can be done in one day, the tarns towards the head of Wye Valley would make excellent campsites, allowing plenty of time to explore the crags and ridges overhead.

Information DOC
Queenstown, Ph 03 442 7935

Warning! Snow patches can linger around Lake Alta and the saddle well into summer – take care when these are frozen.



The accessible yet oddly remote Wye Creek Valley lies tucked away to the east of Lake Wakatipu, within easy reach of Queenstown for a longish day trip. A feeling of alpine isolation pervades the upper reaches of the valley, and yet only the sawtooth ridge of The Remarkables separates it from the glitz and glamour of the resort across the lake. By starting at the skifield carpark (1600 m) and finishing by the shores of Lake Wakatipu (360 m), the only major climb of the day is the 360 metres up to the Wye Saddle. How-

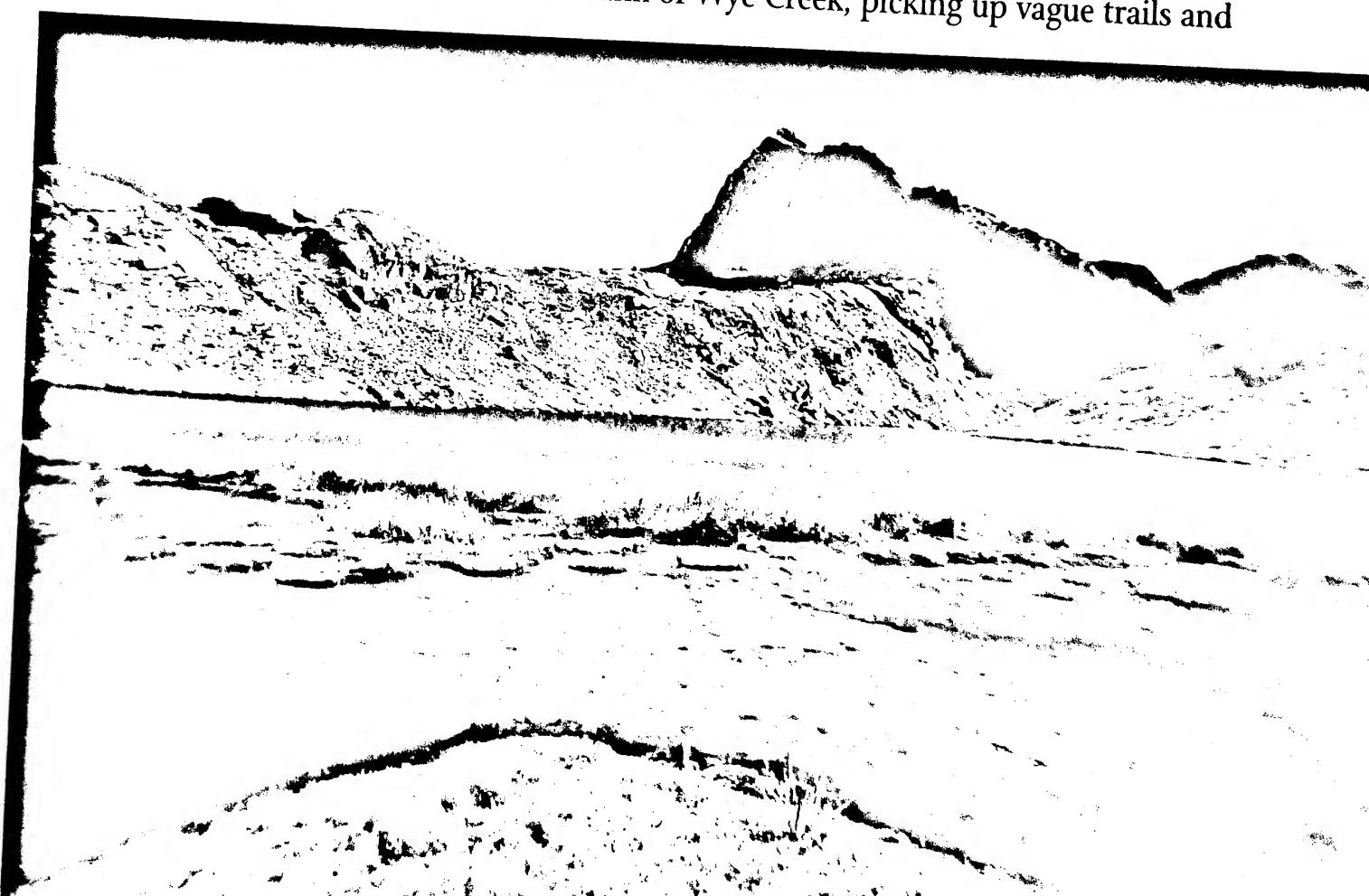
ever, as there is a 40-minute drive between the start and finish of this hike, some prior transport arrangements are called for. This trip is only suitable for tramping parties in the snow-free months of summer.

The skifield road is open all year round, and allows for easy access to the alpine environment of the Remarkables. The drive up to the carpark takes about 20 minutes from the main turn-off on SH 6.

The track climbs steadily from the carpark along the true right of the Alta chairlift to reach Lake Alta in an easy hour. The lake is a classic alpine jewel, nestled in a glacial cirque and surrounded by steep schistose crags, popular with rock climbers in the summer months. Skirt around the lake to the south and ascend a vague zigzag track up boulder-covered scree slopes to the obvious saddle. From here, the highest point of the day, drop down into the wide, tarn-studded basin of the Upper Wye Creek, a magnificent alpine area overlooked by the impressive pyramid of Double Cone, standing sentinel at the head of the valley.

Angle down leftwards, passing a number of tarns, until you find yourself above a 100-metre-high waterslide, which drains the large tarn above. The route, occasionally cairned, drops steeply down the true left of this waterfall to the valley floor. It is also possible to sidle quite high along exposed ledges from the top of the waterfall, initially with some steep bluffs directly below. Once these give out, the valley floor can be reached by descending boulder and tussock slopes.

The route now follows the true left bank of Wye Creek, picking up vague trails and





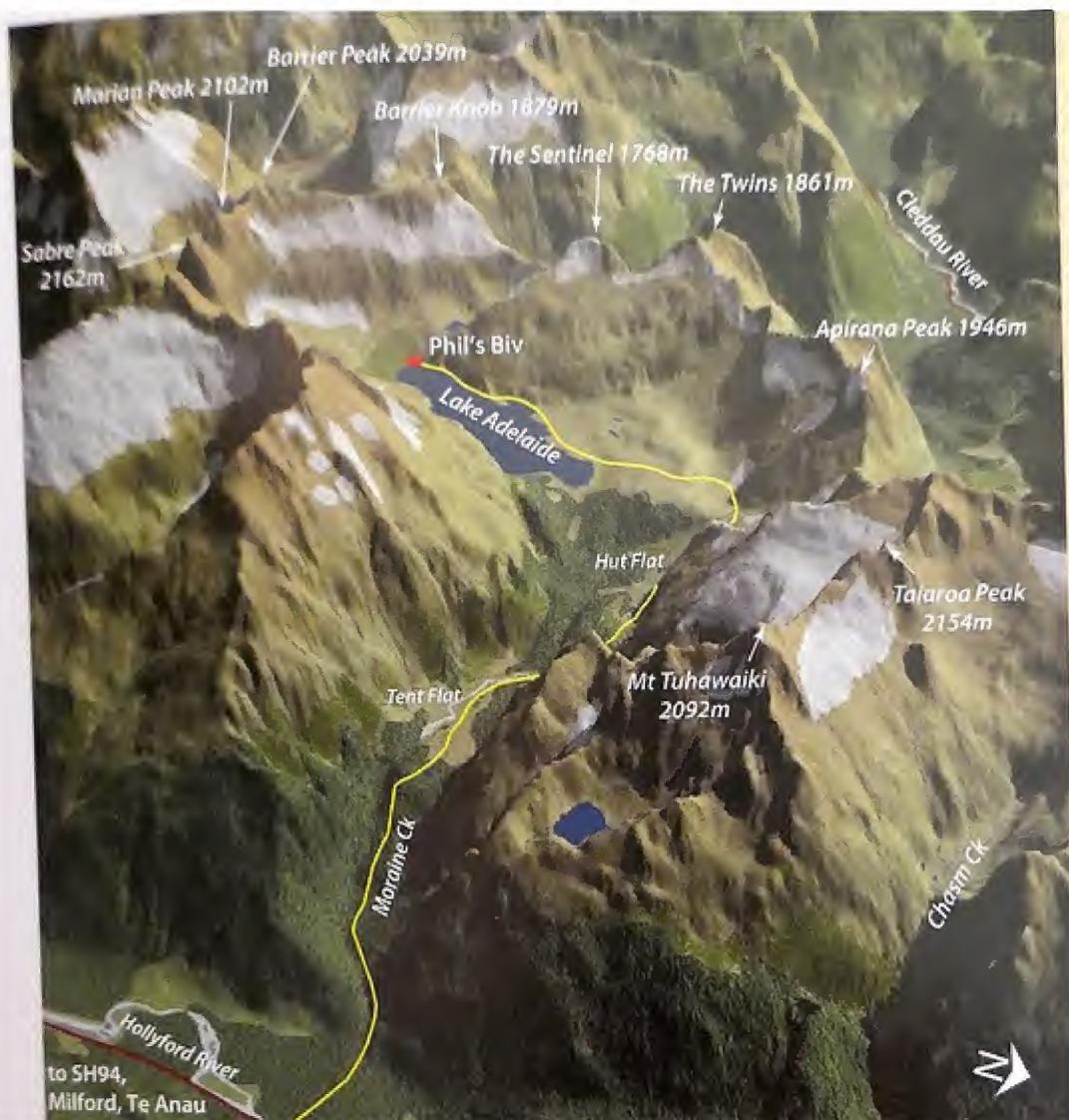
Large tarn in the Upper Wye Valley

sporadic cairns through waist-high tussock punctuated with impressive clumps of spaniards and a few marshy sections. After about two hours the valley narrows into a rocky gorge, where the creek tumbles down a series of waterfalls. The track contours above this gorge until Lake Wakatipu comes into view, framed by the steep valley sides.

The track now leads down to Wye Creek, crossing to a newly cut trail on the far bank via a small, scrubby island splitting the river. Cairns mark the track into beech forest, where a well-signed trail leads down to the Wye Creek hydro intake before zig-zagging past a number of schistose crags to reach the main highway along the eastern shore of Lake Wakatipu.

FIORDLAND NATIONAL PARK

Moraine Creek– Adelaide Basin



The Adelaide Basin is one of the few places in the Darran Mountains that can easily be reached by non-mountaineers. It is also one of the most spectacular glacial cirques, being hemmed in on three sides by towering Fiordland cliffs and hanging glaciers. Access for trampers is via Moraine Creek, which drains the basin, as other approaches require varying degrees of mountaineering skill. The presence of a palatial bivvy rock is also a bonus in a part of the country where rainfall is legendary.

The Moraine Creek track starts by the Lower Hollyford Road, just up-valley from the

Duration 2–3 days

Grade Hard (route finding skills required)

Time 15–18 hours total.
Lower Hollyford Road to Phil's Biv (sleeps 10): 8–10 hours.
Phil's Biv to Lower Hollyford Road: 7–8 hours.

Map Milford D40

Access Lower Hollyford Road, off the Milford Highway

Alternative Route For those with a good head for heights and basic mountaineering skills, it is possible to make a round trip from the Lower Hollyford Road to Gertrude Valley via Lake Adelaide, Barrier Knob and Gertrude Saddle. A trip among these jagged ranges rewards the transalpine tramer with unsurpassable views over a particularly rugged part of Fiordland.

Information DOC Te Anau, Ph 03 249 7924

WARNING! Avalanches potentially threaten many parts of this trip in winter and spring, especially where the route skirts close under steep cliffs.



Outside Phil's Bivvy with Lake Adelaide beyond

towards the lake is another bivvy rock, known as Gill's Biv, which is situated about 200 metres from the outlet of Lake South America.

The Adelaide Basin, a most impressive alpine cirque, is ideally worth a day's exploration, using the bivvy rock as a base. A walk up to the meadows below the monolithic North Buttress of Sabre, a trip towards Adelaide Saddle or even a scramble up the Sentinel for those with sufficient experience would be a day well spent. Routes up Gifford Crack to Adelaide Saddle and over Barrier Knob to the Gertrude Valley are true mountaineering routes, and would make a splendid round trip for those with sufficient experience and a good head for heights.

Alternatively, the way out of the Adelaide Basin follows the route of ascent – remember to keep well left above the lake, thereby avoiding the elephantine boulder fields below. The track down to Hut Flat and into the forest must be correctly located to avoid any mishaps. As with any less well-marked track in the mountains, you should have made mental notes of recognisable landmarks on the approach walk.

FIORDLAND NATIONAL PARK

Gertrude Saddle & Barrier Knob



Duration 1 day

Grade Moderate/scramble

Time 8–10 hours total.

Milford Highway to Gertrude Saddle: 3–4 hours. Gertrude Saddle to Barrier Knob: 1 hour.

Map Milford D40

Access Gertrude Valley turn-off from Milford Highway, 1 km east of Homer Tunnel

Information DOC Te Anau, Ph 03 249 7924

WARNING! This route is very exposed to avalanches in winter and spring, as huge accumulations of snow can build up on the steep shelves above the valley. Be aware of the potential avalanche risk at all times.

The Darran Mountains, passed en route to Milford Sound, offer only limited opportunities for the average tramp to penetrate their rocky precipices. The Gertrude Valley is an exception to this, providing a straightforward, although strenuous, day trip into the heart of the Fiordland mountains. The track leads you with relative ease into a rugged landscape of sheer rock faces, hanging snowfields and icy mountain lakes. When combined with a scramble up Barrier Knob, the route rewards the tramp with some excellent mountain panoramas into the mighty Adelaide Basin and down to Milford Sound.

The track up the Gertrude Valley starts about a kilometre east of the Homer Tunnel mouth at a large carpark near the Homer Hut. This New Zealand Alpine Club hut has recently undergone a major refit and provides the only accommodation in the area, with bunks for 30. It is open to non-members, and has a wood stove and, usually, gas cookers.

A warden is often resident during the summer months, but at other times, please support the NZ Alpine Club by paying all hut fees for this classic, old mountaineers' hut.

Starting from the carpark, follow cairns across and along dry watercourses, through some shady patches of beech forest to the open valley above. The track continues along the valley floor through dense alpine herbfields, a visual delight in the summer months, before climbing steeply up towards Black Lake. A well-trodden trail leads alongside a tumbling stream before crossing below a waterfall to the true left bank. Continue uphill to reach a section of smooth rock slabs (slippery when wet or icy), across which cairns mark the way. There are some fixed cables for the final section of rock scrambling, which leads abruptly to a perfectly situated glacial lake nestled in an ice-scoured bowl of Fiordland gabbro.

Although never warm, Black Lake on a hot summer's day is a swimming hole never to be forgotten. Above the lake, after a further half-hour of smooth slabs (plus in situ cables at the start) and some bouldery scrambling, you reach the 1410-metre-high Gertrude Saddle. Look out for the elusive but frequently heard rock wrens that live among the boulder fields at these altitudes.

The view from the saddle northwards down Gulliver Valley is a classic example of the glaciation that has moulded so much of the dramatic scenery in Fiordland. The U-shaped valley below would have been filled with ice as recently as 8000 years ago, and in places the vegetation has yet to fully colonise the recently exposed bedrock.





On Gertrude Saddle looking towards Milford Sound

Most people are happy to stop at this point and soak up the view, but there are options to explore further afield on either side of the saddle. A few hundred metres to the south are some alpine tarns, which are shallower than Black Lake and therefore slightly warmer propositions for a cooling dip.

Barrier Knob is 470 metres above the saddle, and can be climbed in good weather by competent rock scramblers. Follow the vague trail leading up to the northeast, avoiding any lingering snow patches and sticking to the beautiful, rough gabbro to reach the blocky summit in an hour or two.

From here, the views over the Darrans are magnificent, with Mt Tutuko, the highest peak in Fiordland, dominating the horizon along with its equally ice-draped companion, Mt Madeline. Directly below the summit of Barrier Knob is the large basin occupied by Lake Adelaide, itself ringed with an array of impressive peaks. The upper section of the route into this basin via Moraine Creek can be observed from this vantage point (see previous tramp, page 157).

Return to the Milford Highway by the same route, keeping an eye open for cairns that mark the best route off Barrier Knob and across the smooth rock slabs below Gertrude Saddle.

Mt Titiroa

FIORDLAND NATIONAL PARK

Duration 2–3 days

Grade Hard (route finding skills required)

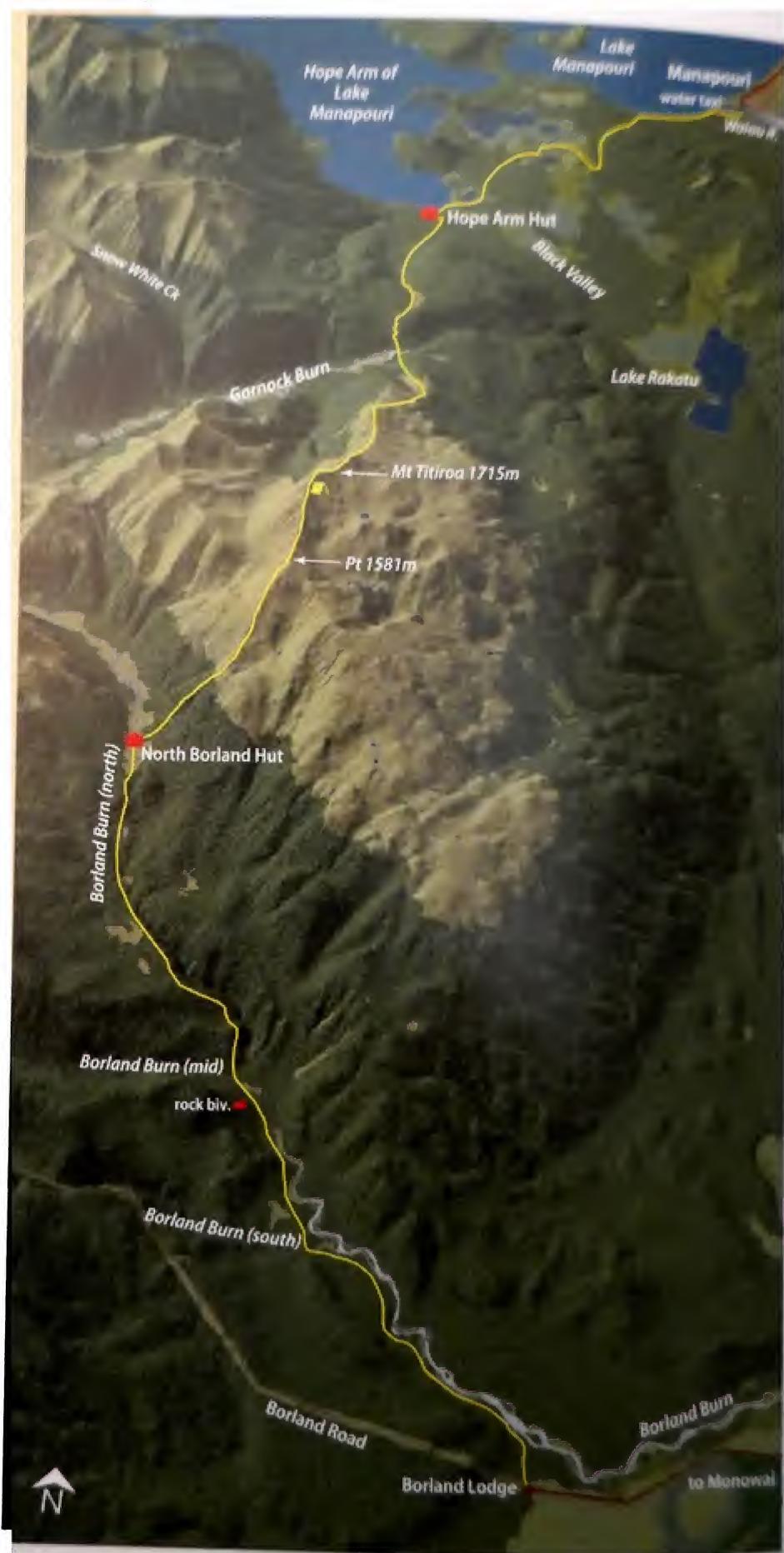
Time 17–19 hours total. Lake Manapouri (Pearl Harbour) to Hope Arm Hut (12 bunks, wood fire): 2–3 hours. Hope Arm Hut to Garnock Burn: 2 hours. Garnock Burn to Mt Titiroa: 5 hours. Mt Titiroa to North Borland Hut (2 bunks): 3–4 hours. North Borland Hut to Borland Lodge: 5 hours.

Maps Manapouri C43, Hunter Mountains C44

Access Water taxi or rowboat from Manapouri (Pearl Harbour) across the Waiau River. Water taxi or boat hire can be arranged from the Manapouri Stores, Ph 03 249 6619.

Alternative Route If the weather is bad on the tops, Mt Titiroa itself can be bypassed via a saddle crossing over from Garnock Burn to the north branch of the Borland Valley.

Information DOC Te Anau, Ph 03 249 7924. Borland Lodge, Ph 03 225 5464



As you approach Te Anau from the north, Mt Titiroa is the prominent peak rising above Lake Manapouri, appearing always to have a light dusting of fresh snow on its isolated summit. This is a result of geology rather than climate, as the summit ridge is scattered with remarkable, light-coloured granite formations and associated extensive scree slopes. The peak can be climbed from Manapouri in two days, and offers a superb viewpoint over the Fiordland mountains and lakes. As the summit of Mt Titiroa is too far to be reached comfortably from the Hope Arm Hut in a day, take a tent so that you can camp en route.

A water-taxi ride directly to the hut at Hope Arm will save two to three hours' walk, although the track through majestic stands of silver beech and twisted rimu from Pearl Harbour is a pleasant introduction to the lush and relatively bird-rich forests of Fiordland. The boggiest sections along the well-graded track are crossed with boardwalk, before you arrive at Hope Arm and the hut, at the far end of the beach.

The track continues directly behind the hut, leaving the lowland forest and climbing steadily to a more twisted and stunted 'goblin forest', with sections of upland swamp. A flat saddle is crossed before the track drops steeply to Garnock Burn.

The best way onto the North Ridge of Mt Titiroa is to climb the forested hillside directly across the Garnock Burn from where the Hope Arm track exits the bush. This is steep, with no obvious track and a few bluffs that need to be bypassed, although less than an hour of struggle will lead you to the more open ridgeline. From this point, a well-defined ground trail leads southwards, up through a delightful moss-carpeted forest of dwarf beech and bog pine to the abrupt bushline, some two hours from the valley floor.

The main rock-strewn North Ridge of Mt Titiroa is accessed via a gentle, sandy saddle, with a reliable water source and adequate camping spots. This would make a good base for climbing the mountain if you plan to return to Manapouri rather than traversing the peak to the Borland Valley. From this point onwards, the route is very exposed to the elements and has longish sections without regular water, although this precious commodity can often be found filling eroded rockpools on the giant boulders that lie scattered along the ridgeline.

The climb between, over, or around this array of weirdly shaped granite boulders is a photographer's paradise, framed by the backdrop of Lake Manapouri, now far below. Centuries of exposure to wind, rain and cycles of freeze-thaw have created a unique landscape of highly weathered quartz-rich granite tors. This terrain is somewhat akin to that of the Dry Valleys in Antarctica, where similar climatic conditions and associated weathering processes have produced a comparable landscape of bizarre rock sculptures.

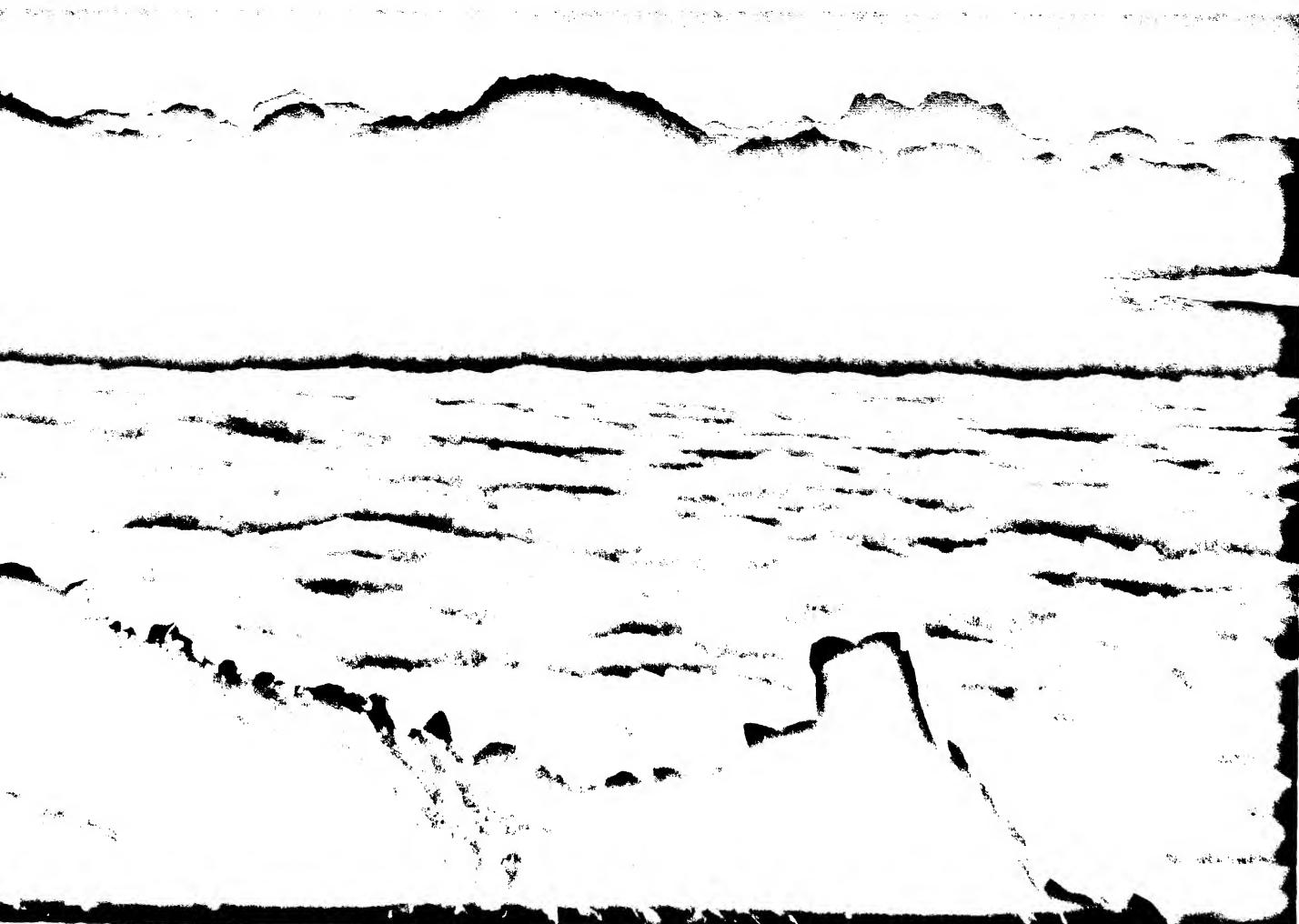
There are a few small tarns to the east, in sheltered basins below the main ridge, which would provide good campsites within easy striking distance of the summit early the following day. Alternatively, push on to the top for spectacular evening panoramas over some of the wilder parts of Fiordland, although this makes for a long, 10-hour day from Manapouri. Water and a campsite can be found directly below the summit, on a narrow, sandy shelf with great views across to the Takitimus and northwards to Mts Tutuko and Earnslaw.

From the summit of Mt Titiroa (1715 m), the ridge continues southwards to provide a fine scramble along its rocky crest, although some of the steeper sections are more safely

bypassed on its eastern side. On a clear day the views extend over the Hunter Mountains, with Stewart Island lying hazily on the southern horizon.

Sooner or later these panoramas have to be left behind, as it is necessary to drop down to North Borland Hut in the valley far below. From Pt 1581 a broad ridge heads down in a southwesterly direction to a cluster of tarns near the bushline. There is no obvious track through the forest below, although by following a spur on the true left of the creek that drains these tarns, a route can be found to the valley floor. The bush is initially quite dense, its thickets of beech, totara and bog pine negotiable with the help of gravity, but soon more open forest is reached, with a delightfully springy carpet of moss to ease sore knees. North Borland Hut is a small, two-person corrugated-iron structure sited on a terrace just above the true right bank of the river. Allow four hours to reach the hut from the top of the mountain, and a further five hours from here to the road.

A well-marked track down-valley of the hut soon enters beech forest, with the usual ups and downs associated with travel in Fiordland. A terrace of celery pine and totara shrub avoids a gorge in the river, and offers some good lookouts over to yet more rocky outcrops on the Mt Titiroa ridge. Eventually, the track drops steeply to ford the middle branch of Borland Burn; note that the walkwires marked on some maps no longer exist over the middle or south branches of the river, which could become impassable during heavy rain.



Morning over Fiordland, from Mt Titiroa



Granite boulder fields on Mt Titiroa

About 10 minutes after this crossing, a clearing and fireplace are reached, with a large, comfortable bivvy rock behind, complete with a wooden platform for up to 10 people. About 45 minutes further down the valley, the south branch creek can either be forded near the confluence or crossed via a new bridge a little way upstream. From here, the track continues easily along the main river terrace to come out directly opposite Borland Lodge, an outdoor centre run by the Southland Youth Adventure Trust, with backpacker accommodation conveniently available. Taxis, or a shuttlebus service from the main highway, should be arranged beforehand.

Green Lake & Hunter Mountains

FIORDLAND NATIONAL PARK

Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate

Time 10.5 hours total.

Borland Saddle to Green Lake Hut (12 bunks, stove) via the tops: 7 hours. Green Lake Hut to Borland Saddle: 3.5 hours

Map Hunter Mountains C44

Access Turn onto Borland Road from SH 99, near Blackmount, 60 km south of Te Anau

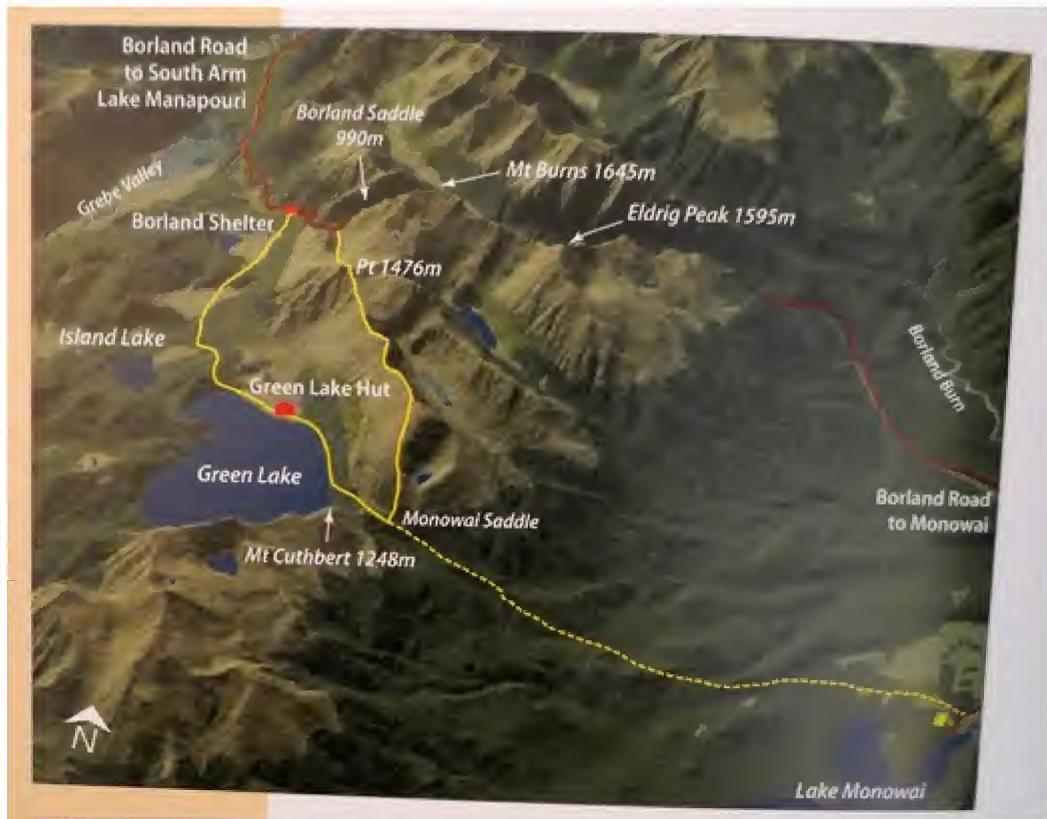
Alternative Route Green Lake can be reached directly from Lake Monowai via a forest track over Monowai Saddle (allow about 6 hours).

Information DOC Te Anau, Ph 03 249 7924. For current road conditions along Borland Road, contact Borland Lodge, Ph 03 225 5464

WARNING! The Borland Road is usually kept locked during the winter months, owing to landslips or snowfalls; check with the warden at Borland Lodge or DOC Te Anau if you are in doubt. Note also that Hiking New Zealand, a commercial guiding company, uses the tramp described throughout the summer on a regular basis. It is therefore best to avoid the lakeshore on Tuesday nights unless you are looking for company.

entry into what would otherwise be a relatively remote region of South Fiordland. This trip offers a rich variety of landscapes, from tussock-covered and rocky ridgetops to lush Fiordland beech forest, all feasible within a weekend.

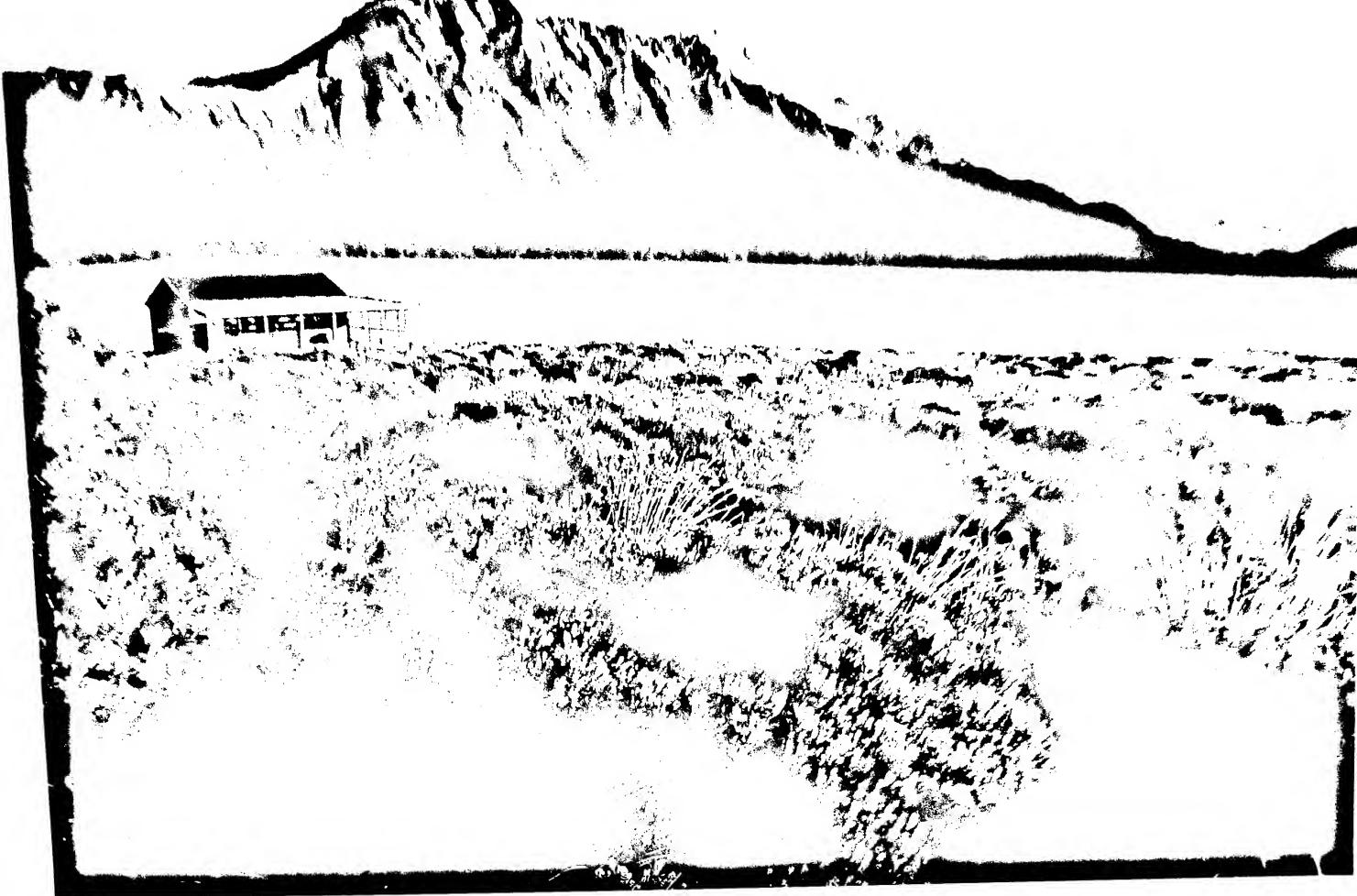
The unsealed ECNZ road to Borland Saddle is narrow and winding, so drive it slowly



The Hunter Mountains stretch southwards from Lake Manapouri and lead into an area well off the beaten Fiordland track. Nestled towards the southern end of this range, high above the protective curve of Lake Monowai, lies Green Lake, a tranquil jewel set among steeply clad slopes of beech forest. Thanks to the construction of the Manapouri power scheme in the 1970s, an ECNZ access road parallels the power lines that march across this rugged landscape, carrying electricity from the West Arm generating station to the energy-hungry aluminium smelter at Tiwai Point. The unsealed Borland Road climbs steeply through the Hunter Mountains via the 1000-metre Borland Saddle, and allows for easy

entry into what would otherwise be a relatively remote region of South Fiordland. This trip offers a rich variety of landscapes, from tussock-covered and rocky ridgetops to lush Fiordland beech forest, all feasible within a weekend.

The unsealed ECNZ road to Borland Saddle is narrow and winding, so drive it slowly



The new Green Lake Hut in the Hunter Mountains, Fiordland National Park

and steadily, and be prepared to meet oncoming vehicles. Leave your car on the saddle at 990 metres, as this provides a good starting point for a trip that reaches a maximum elevation of 1645 metres. A track leads up from the lay-by into a short section of beech forest; look out here for the strawberry fungus (*Cytaria nigra*), a parasite on these trees. The track soon emerges onto open tussock tops, which are followed via an indistinct trail to a series of small tarns.

The ridgeline is exposed to all the weather this part of New Zealand can throw at it, and snow usually lingers on its highest sections well into summer. Being relatively low compared with much of the country further north, this ridge presents no mountaineering problems, and even the hour's side trip to the top of Mt Burns is no more than a rocky scramble.

Weave your way around these tarns to where the slope steepens. The best approach for tackling the climb ahead is directly up this ridge. Pt 1476 is reached after about two to three hours from the Borland Saddle.

On a clear day this summit offers spectacular views over Green Lake far below and to remote Fiordland mountains stretching westwards. The south coast of New Zealand, with Stewart Island suspended hazily on the horizon, is visible from this high vantage point, while eastwards, gentle farmland contrasts dramatically with the vistas in other directions. It was from this ridge that one of the largest recorded landslides in the world



Slopes around Green Lake covered in mountain buttercups

occurred. Look down over the rugged country around Island Lake to the west and you will see that these forest-cloaked hillocks were in fact formed by what must have been a spectacular avalanche issuing from the western slopes of the Hunter Mountains above. Towards the end of the last glacial period, an estimated 27 cubic kilometres of material slumped into the broad Grebe Valley.

A steep descent off this top leads to a perfect lunchtime tarn, shallow enough for a tempting dip on a warm day. A short distance beyond the tarn a marker pole points to a possible steep descent to Green Lake, a sensible choice if the weather is closing in over the exposed tops. In spring, look out for the local mountain buttercup, *Ranunculus buchananii*, which clings precariously to the scree slopes below the main ridge.

In good weather, stay high to enjoy the broad, undulating ridge along which the track wanders. Step carefully over this fragile terrain to avoid trampling the mosses, cushion plants and other delicate yet hardy alpine species. On exceptionally clear days, the unmistakable snowy forms of Mts Tutoko and Madeline rise up on the northern horizon near Milford Sound, while further to the northeast Mts Earnslaw and Aspiring can also be discerned.

Eventually, the ridge drops via a conveniently angled side valley, to a boggy saddle separating Lake Monowai from Green Lake (the descent directly from Pt 1411 is a bit of a knee-wrecker). From the saddle, a track angles down through forest to the tranquil

shores of Green Lake. The new Green Lake Hut (12 bunks, stove) is situated near the lake, shortly after emerging from the forest, and it replaces an old A-frame further along the shore (now removed).

Crested grebes frequent this high lake, which in springtime is studded with rich clusters of the Mount Cook buttercup (*Ranunculus lyallii*), giving way later in the season to a profusion of *Celmisia* daisy species that provide a perfect foreground to the tranquil waters beyond. Green Lake's mountain waters are cold, but on a hot afternoon, after you have built up a sweat walking over the tops, they provide a memorable place for a refreshing dip; ripples from the bathers fan out to disturb an otherwise balanced reflection of the forested ridges beyond.

Skirt the stony beach of the lake to reach a well-marked track back to Borland Road. This leads directly into delightfully open mountain beech forest, draped in the usual accompaniment of lichens, mosses and ferns. Climb steadily to a low saddle before dropping to within sight of Island Lake. This forest walk is punctuated by a series of waist-high tussock basins, where the occasional marker defines a vague track across these contrasting grasslands before it re-enters the shady forest once more. Here you are walking over debris from the giant landslide, although nowadays the higher elevations are completely covered with beech trees, while only tussock grasses can survive on the low-lying marshy basins.

After some three hours of gentle tramping a small A-frame (Borland Shelter, 3 bunks) is reached, from where a 25-minute walk up the switchbacks leads you back to the Borland Saddle and the start of the trip.



Trampers at a tarn above Green Lake

Takitimu Range

SOUTHLAND

Duration 2 days

Grade Moderate

Time 8.5 hours total.

Pleasant Creek to Aparima Hut (8 bunks, potbelly stove): 2 hours. Aparima Hut to Aparima Forks Hut (2 bunks): 2.5 hours. Aparima Forks Hut to Dunrobin Valley Road: 4 hours.

Map Takitimu D44

Access From SH 94 at Mossburn, take Otautau Road for 10 km before turning into Dunrobin Road. This road is 25 km long, the last 10 km unsealed. The track starts by the small wooden bridge over Pleasant Creek, where you can park your car.

Alternative Route An alternative return route in fine weather heads from the Aparima Forks Hut over Clare Peak and down Waterloo Burn to Aparima Hut (allow 10–11 hours).

Information DOC Invercargill, Ph 03 214 4589; DOC Te Anau, Ph 03 249 7924



The Takitimu Mountains are the rugged line of 1600-metre-plus hills passed by speeding tourists on their way from Queenstown to Milford. Situated southwest of Mossburn, and well away from the main Fiordland mountains, they tend to get far better weather than the ranges further west. Despite this distinct advantage in a region of such weather

extremes, they are surprisingly neglected, except by locally based trampers and hunters, who have discovered the uncrowded pleasures of these quiet backwaters. The area offers a good network of tracks and simple huts down in the valleys, as well as some travel along the extensive ridgetops during the snow-free months of summer.

The start of the track is signposted from Pleasant Creek and generally follows the true right bank of the Aparima River. During the initial 15–20 minutes you pass through scrubby stands of matagouri and along flood-damaged sections of riverbank littered with debris – evidence that, even away from the Main Divide, rainfall in this area can sometimes

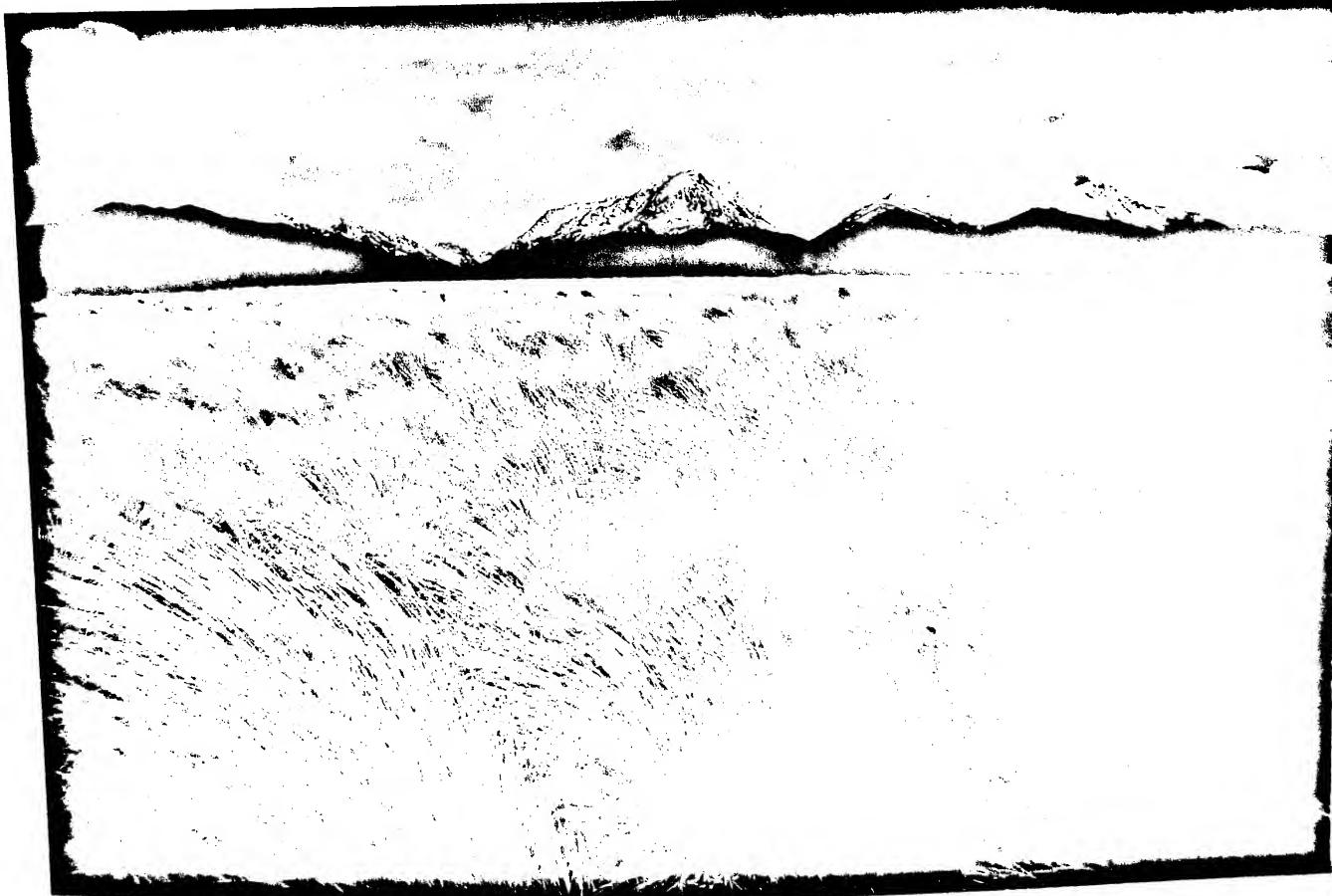
be extreme. This rough section can be avoided by following the boundary fence with Pleasant Valley Farm as far as a woolshed, and then heading down to the riverbank.

The track soon improves, with markers generally leading along the riverbank through patches of manuka scrub, which are somewhat overgrown, and into stands of beech forest. The open clearings are usually quite damp underfoot and support a rich variety of wetland species, in particular vivid green clumps of bog pine (*Halocarpus bidwillii*). The extensive fields of waving red tussock offer a particularly fine display of colour, especially when contrasted with the snowy tops in springtime.

There is evidence of 4WD tracks coming in from the river terraces above, which although extremely rough and boggy would seem to be accessible for off-road enthusiasts. After you meet up with one of these tracks the Aparima Hut soon comes into view, perched on a terrace across the river. The hut (with eight bunks and a potbelly stove) is reached via a swingbridge just downstream, then along the tussocky terrace by the fenceline.

Continuing up the main valley, the track climbs away from the hut to overlook an extensive area of marshy flats, across which meanders the Waterloo Burn. There is a track up this valley, which passes Becketts Hut (four bunks) and crosses over a low saddle to reach the northern roadend at Princhester Hut (six bunks) after about six hours.

An alternative, as described here, carries on along the old river terrace, past a trig point at 564 metres, before heading down to an obvious sharp bend in the river, marked



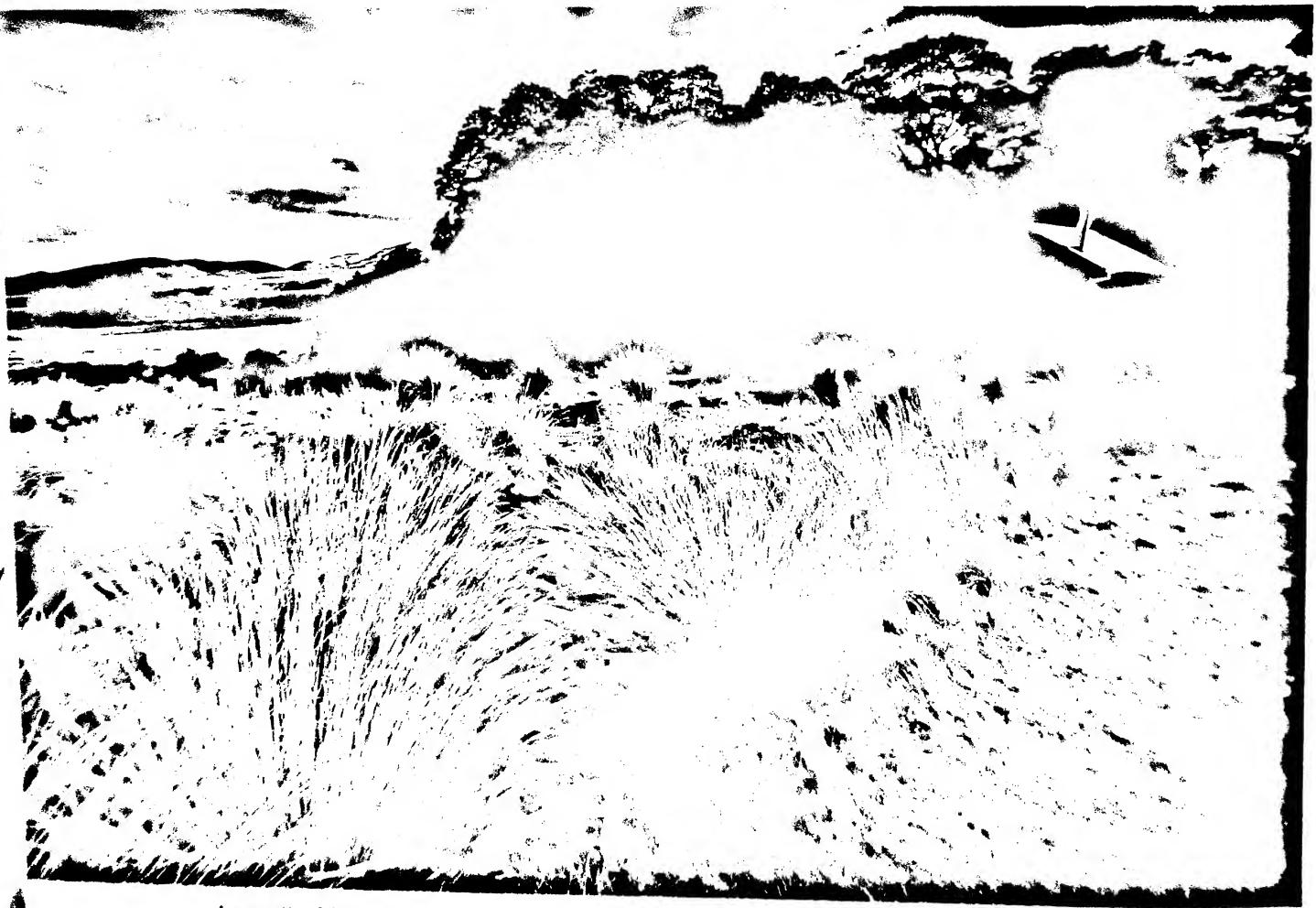
tussock below the Ikitimu Range

with erosion scars and slips. Entering a stand of mature beech trees, the track continues within earshot of the river below. The going in some of the clearings is very boggy, with thick carpets of sphagnum moss squelching underfoot. It is better to enjoy this sensation rather than attempt to avoid the quagmires – a virtual impossibility in these parts. The largest of the peat bogs is located at the junction with the Spence Burn, at which point another track heads off to the Spence Hut. Skirt around the toe of this clearing, keeping close to the margin, before re-entering the forest.

The mossy forest trail continues to a point where the Aparima River can easily be crossed to the true right bank. The Aparima Forks Hut has only two bunks, but would make a suitable night's stop for a small party.

From the Aparima Forks Hut there is easy travel to the heads of both branches of the Aparima River, both of which are suitable for exploration if you plan to return back down the valley. The return via the route you followed in takes about four hours.

A good alternative return route in fine weather leads from the bushline, which is reached about one-and-a-half hours from the hut. This traverses Clare Peak (1490 m) and heads down to Waterloo Burn, about three to four hours beyond the Aparima Valley bushline. From the saddle, drop down to the burn itself; following it mainly along its left bank, you pass Becketts Hut (four bunks), hidden in the forest, after two hours. The



Aparima Hut, Takitumu Range



The Takitimus from the slopes of Mt Titiroa

going is easy but quite boggy across the tussock-covered valley floor to the Aparima Hut, gained after a further one-and-a-half hours.

This alternative return makes an excellent round trip over the rocky tops and marshy valleys of the Takitimus if the weather is good. It does, however, make for a long day – allow 10 to 11 hours to reach Dunrobin Valley Road from Aparima Forks Hut.

South Coast Track

SOUTHLAND

Duration 2–3 days

Grade Moderate

Time 9–13 hours total.

Rarakau carpark to Port

Craig Hut (sleeps 22, stove):

5–6 hours (via inland track:

6–7 hours). Port Craig to

Wairaurahiri Hut (14 bunks,

stove): 4–6 hours.

Maps Port Craig C46,
Fiordland Parkmap 273/03

Access From Tuatapere,
take the Papatotara road to
Bluecliffs Beach (28 km). Cars
can be parked (at owner's
risk) above the beach opposite Rarakau Station
homestead.

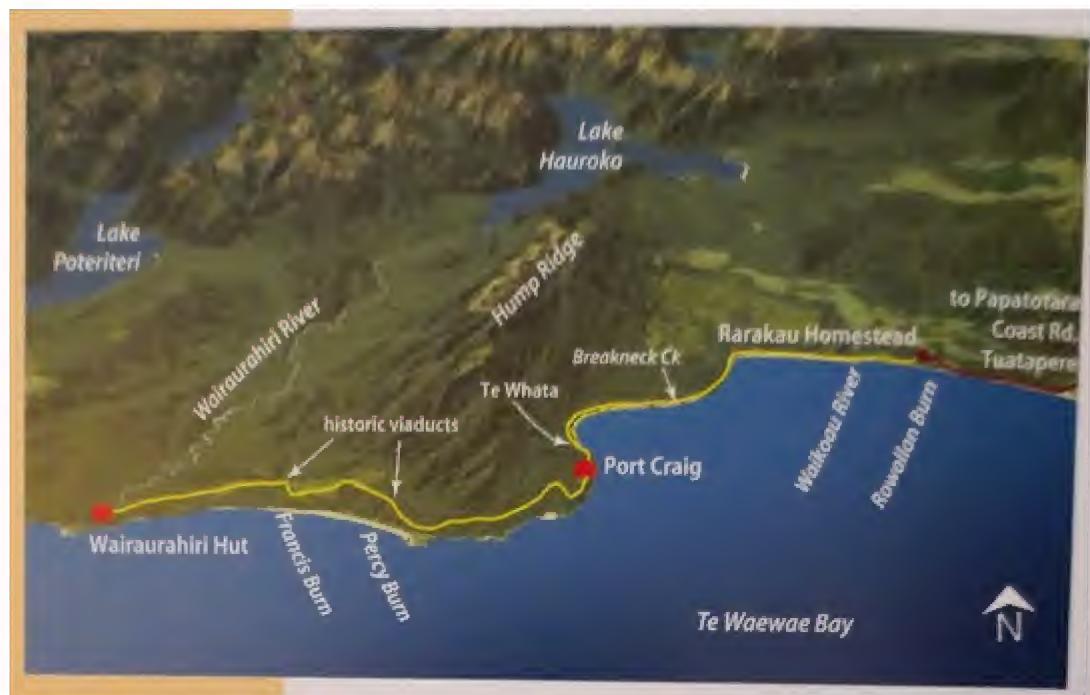
Alternative Route The Tuatapere Hump Ridge Track is a privately operated 53-km, 3-day round trip, which also starts at Bluecliffs Beach. Bookings are essential (Ph/fax 03 226 6739)

Information Tuatapere Information Centre,
Ph 03 226 6399; DOC Invercargill, Ph 03 214 4589
or 211 2400; DOC Te Anau, Ph 03 249 7924

WARNING! Sections of this trip can be affected by the tides. Deduct 2 hours 20 minutes from the Bluff tides for those at Port Craig.

of Southern Fiordland can be linked up with a jetboat trip up the Wairaurahiri River to Lake Hauroko on the return. Otherwise, it is necessary to head back along the same, or a similar, route to Bluecliffs Beach.

The newly upgraded South Coast Track starts 150 metres east of the carpark at the Rarakau Station homestead and follows along the top of an escarpment above the beach for about 2 kilometres. At low to mid-tide, take off your boots and walk barefoot along the sandy beach to the cluster of cribs at the Waikoau rivermouth, avoiding the ankle-twisting boulder banks that lie above the smooth sand. Note that Te Waewae Bay has a large tidal range from east to west – Port Craig is 2 hours 20 minutes ahead of Bluff.



The Waitutu area of Southland offers some challenging tramping through dense tracts of lowland podocarp forests and along wild stretches of rugged coastline, with only the Southern Ocean beyond. These forests and shorelines provided a rich source of food for early Maori who visited and settled in this area. Europeans saw the economic potential in the majestic podocarp forests, and in the 1920s Port Craig, at the western end of Te Waewae Bay, was the site of the largest and most modern sawmill in the country. Relics of these earlier phases of occupation exist to this day, with Maori middens buried among the sand dunes and large wooden viaducts carrying derelict tramlines across deep ravines.

A three-day journey through this unique part of the coast can be linked up with a jetboat trip up the Wairaurahiri River to Lake Hauroko on the return. Otherwise, it is necessary to head back along the same, or a similar, route to Bluecliffs Beach.

The Waikoau River can either be waded, or crossed on a wooden footbridge, to pick up the old road or beach beyond the cribs. This is private land, so travel through here with respect for the owners. It is a further 3 kilometres to the end of Bluecliffs Beach, where the old logging road leads into the forest and after a kilometre crosses a bridge over Track Burn. This is the boundary with Fiordland National Park, and a DOC sign marks the start of the track to Port Craig.

The route plunges abruptly into majestic stands of, predominantly, podocarp trees, consisting mainly of rimu as well as miro, totara, rata and beech. Carpets of crown ferns (*BLECHNUM DISCOLOR*) smother the forest floor either side of the well-benched track, which after 2.5 kilometres crosses Flat Creek via a long swingbridge.

The track continues mostly along the beach, with two short sections over headlands, for a further 2 kilometres to reach Breakneck Creek, where there is a choice of routes depending on tides or preference. The all-tide route continues inland on the true right bank of the creek, while another track leads down to a small bay. The tides need to be low and the seas not too rough for a safe trip along this beautiful coastal section, which is followed for about two hours until the inland track is rejoined. It is suggested that a 60-metre width of beach is showing before you embark on this coastal route, as there is no access to the inland track until you reach Te Whata (unnamed on the topographic map). Remember also that travel along this stretch will be a lot more relaxing if you know the tide is going out.

This coastal route offers some great rock-hopping along the wave-cut platform, interspersed with delightful stretches of white sand and plenty of clear rockpools to fossick among if time allows. Suspended on the horizon to the southeast is the purple outline of



Crown fern and rimu forest, Waitaha

Stewart Island, frequently with its head in the clouds, while the smaller kakapo sanctuary of Codfish Island can be discerned just off the main island.

The seas off the south coast of New Zealand teem with wildlife; look out for Hector's dolphins playing in the surf, fur seals basking on the rocks and occasional Fiordland crested penguins. At certain times in the summer months, an almost unbelievable number of sooty shearwaters sweep and dive in great black clouds over the seafood-rich waters just offshore.

After two hours of travel along this interesting shoreline, the track once again heads inland, just beyond some unusual rock formations, to avoid an impassable section of coast. This inland diversion is well signposted and involves a steep scramble back up to the inland track. After another hour or so the old schoolhouse at Port Craig is reached, now converted into a comfortable trampers' hut (sleeps 22, stove). As this building is of high historic interest, please treat it with respect and carry out all rubbish.

Along the track down to the coast are plenty of old, rusting relics from the area's logging heydays. In particular, the crumbling remains of the once bustling jetty stand testament to the economic uncertainties involved in such a remote area. Nearby is a cosy sea cave connecting two small beaches; this provides a memorable shelter, with the sound of the waves breaking on either side and the chance to watch Hector's dolphins playing in the surf.

